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# CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

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ALBANIA

Hoxha Holds District Planning Meetings B 1
Briefs: Youth Delegation's Return; B 1
Danish Marxist Delegation's Visit;
New Railroad Construction;
Salonika Trade Chamber Delegation

BULGARIA

Official Interviewed on Nuclear-Free Balkans C 1
[BERLINER ZEITUNG 13 Aug]
Mikhaylov Receives Angolan MPLA Delegation C 2
Yordanov Receives Polish Education Minister C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Appoints New Ambassador to Morocco D 1
Fojtik Meets Kampuchean Delegation 16 Aug D 1
Husak Greets Russian Teachers Congress in Prague D 1
More on Husak Message D 1
Brezhnev Greets Congress D 2
Briefs: Award Presentation; USSR-CSSR Agreement; D 3
Hops Harvest Estimates; West Slovak Harvest;
Livestock Procurement Increases;
River Transport Expanding

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Meisler on 'Sheer Madness' of Pentagon Plan E 1
Leaders Greet Indian Leaders on Anniversary E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14/15 Aug]
Sports Event With USSR Sailors Held in Rostock E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14/15 Aug]
New Ferry Port Planned as Switching Center E 2
[Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG 14/15 Aug]
More Details on Project E 3
[Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG 17 Aug]

POLAND

Police Break up Demonstrations in Warsaw, Gdansk G 1
ZOMO's Disperse Warsaw Crowd [Paris AFP] G 1
Gdansk Disturbance Checked [Paris AFP] G 1
More on Demonstrations [Paris AFP] G 1
Dailies on 13 Aug Disorders G 2
Warsaw Comments on Jaruzelski Visit to USSR G 3
Deputy Foreign Minister on Relations With U.S. G 3
RZECZPOSPOLITA on Cooperation With CEMA Members G 4
[Cipiuk 10 Aug]

TRYBUNA LUDU Publishes Government's Work Program [12 Aug] G 5
Glemp Sermon Stresses Need for Farmers Union [Vatican City] G 10
Militia Investigations Reveal Food Wastage G 13
[TRYBUNA LUDU 12 Aug]
Council of Ministers Discusses Education, Health G 13
Preparations for School Year G 13
State of Public Health G 14
CC Internal Party Commission Meets 16 August G 14
ZSMP Voivodship Leaders Meet in Warsaw G 14
Bejger Attends Gdansk Interparty Meeting G 15

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Sihanouk Hold Official Talks 16 Aug H 1
Leaders' Views Outlined H 1
Dinner for Sihanouk H 2
Ceausescu Toasts Sihanouk H 3
President's Interview in Egyptian Weekly H 4
Deputy Premier Meets CSSR Postal Minister H 9
Good Relations Noted H 9
Postal, Communications Pact Signed H 9
Delegate Addresses UN Space Meeting in Vienna H 10
Enache Receives Secretary of Greek CP-Interior H 10

YUGOSLAVIA

Reportage on Final Activities of Malian Summit I 1
Stambolic Dinner Honors Traore I 1
Malian Radio Reports Speeches I 2
Foreign Affairs Ministers Meet I 3
Malian Officials Depart 16 Aug I 4
Joint Communique Issued I 4
Vlajkovic Attends State Dinner on Bangladesh Tour I 6
Belgrade TV Interviews Gandhi on World Issues I 8
Mamula Meets With Defense Minister From Guinea I 8
Belgrade Journal Prints Article by Nujoma I 9
Hodza Attends Kosovo Political Planning Session I 9
Kosovar Sentenced for Recording Tirana Radio I 9
Late Report: 'Arafat Sends Message to Presidency I 10
Briefs: Personal Incomes Increase I 10

## HOXHA HOLDS DISTRICT PLANNING MEETINGS

AU121330 [Editorial Report] The Tirana Dailies ZERI I POPULLIT and BASHKIMI in Albanian on 8 August on pages one and two publish an approximately 4,500-word ATA report on Hoxha's "recent" talks with officials of Korce and Pogradec districts, which is identical to the radio report covered by the referent item. In each paper the report is accompanied by tw photographs of Hoxha and the officials, one showing him seated with the officials in an informal outdoor setting and another showing him standing and shaking hands with an official as the others look on.

Following the initial radio report on the talks, Tirana radio, ATA in English and the press have been carrying daily reports on discussions about Hoxha's talks held in many districts by district officials and workers in enterprises and cooperatives. According to the reports, the participants in these meetings emphasize the importance of Hoxha's remarks on the utilization of water reserves and discuss such subjects as existing and planned irrigation projects, successes, plans and initiatives in the further extension and improvement of irrigation methods, the construction of reservoirs; the need to further conserve water; and the exploitation of water reserves in electrical energy production. Many of the reports stress that the prolonged drought this year has had no ill effects on agriculture or the utilization of water reserves by hydropower stations, and that electrical energy taks are being fulfilled. Some reports note that trade and other economic sectors discussed by Hoxha were also reviewed in the talks.

## BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION'S RETURN -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Albanian Union of Working Youth, headed by its secretary, Koco Danaj, returned home from the international meeting of the Anti-Fascist and Anti-Imperialist Youth in Canada. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Aug 82 AU]

DANISH MARXIST LELEGATION'S VISIT -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark (Marxist-Leninist, headed by (Klaus Riis Klausen), first secretary of the Central Committee, visited Albania recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. The delegation had a cordial and fraternal talk with Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. The talk was also attended by Behar Shtylla, AWP Central Committee member, and Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Directorate. The delegation visited several districts. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Aug 82]

NEW RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION -- Today a ceremony was organized in Fier district to mark the beginning of the construction of the Fier-Vlore railroad. Taking part in the meeting were young volunteers, other young people from both districts, and inhabitants of Fier City. Also taking part were Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Communications Minister Luan Babameto. Construction Minister Rahman Hanku. Limturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Council of the Albanian Union of Working Youth, and others. The meeting was opened by Naunka Bozo, first secretary of the district's AWP committee. Vanjel Cerava, Central Committee alternate member, greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, Council of Ministers and Enver Hoxha personally. He emphasized the importance of the new railroad to the country's transportation system and the youth's enthusiasm for the new project and the approaching young congress. Valdete Sala, secretary of the Youth Union gave greetings on behalf of the youth. A letter was sent to Enver Hoxha from the meeting. Pali Miska unveiled a plaque devoted to the new railroad. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 15 Aug 82]

SALONIKA TRADE CHAMBER DELEGATION -- A delegation of the Chamber of Trade and Industry of Salonika, led by its president, Vasilios Petridhis, paid a visit to Albania recently. During its stay in Albania the delegation had talks at the Chamber of Trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and visited a number of foreign trade entreprises, as well as industrial and cultural centers in Tirana and Durres. The delegation was seen off by Nikolla Profi, president of the Albanian Chamber of Trade. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 12 Aug 82 AU]

OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS

AU161858 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 13 Aug 82 p 4

[Wolfgang Georgi interview with Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Sofia -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, has submitted to the Balkans countries a proposal to turn the region into a nuclear-free zone. What considerations prompted your country to take this step and what effects would its implementation have on the international situation?

[Answer] From the beginning, since the appearance of nuclear arms, the socialist countries have advocated nuclear-free zones. The final aim has been and is to completely ban the production and use of these means of mass destruction. Especially in view of the constantly aggravating policy of confrontation pursued by the U.S. administration, a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans would be an important step in this direction, since any nuclear-free zone contributes to general disarmament. And such a step is particularly important where the two military groupings -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- meet, as is the case on the Balkan Peninsula.

Positive Effects on the Political Climate

Especially for the Balkan countries such an agreement would mean that they will not become the scene of a nuclear conflict. The absence of this threat would positively affect the political climate, create good prerequisites for the further development of relations and make possible the solution of remaining problems in an atmosphere of mutual confidence.

The idea of a nuclear-free zone is thus dictated not only by the interests of Bulgaria but also those of all Balkan countries and of all Europe. It is not directed against any country and could be followed by other nuclear-free zones. The implementation of this idea would be in line with the demand of the socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world to proceed to concrete measures for disarmament.

[Question] What measures does Bulgaria undertake to achieve this aim?

[Answer] The path toward implementing our proposal can only be reached through purposeful and persevering negotiations. We believe that there are real chances to implement it. The broad response with which it was met, also outside the Balkan countries, reaffirms our conviction, as does the fact that all countries concerned -- except one -- are signatories to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear arms. And in principle none of these states has its own nuclear arms. All the nuclear arms which are deployed on the Balkan Peninsula -- in Greece and Turkey -- come from the United States and are at the disposal of the American troops which are stationed there. A withdrawal would be an important step toward the agreement we want to achieve. In this connection I want to stress that we highly appreciate the attitude of the Greek Government which has spoken out in favor of a withdrawal of American nuclear arms from its territory.

[Question] What is the reaction of the countries to which your proposal is addressed?

[Answer] So far no Balkan country has spoken out against it. There are diverse views on certain aspects, for instance on the borders of a nuclear-free zone and the question of whether only the nuclear arms or also other weapons should be included.

Nuclear-Free Balkan Peninsula Would Be a First Step

Bulgaria is ready to discuss all this. It regards a nuclear-free zone on the Balkan Peninsula as a first step and is ready to further enhance this step. It regards a nuclear-free zone on the Balkan Peninsula as a preliminary stage to a nuclear-free Europe which could be followed by other countries and territories as well as other kinds of armaments.

[Question] Which steps do you think lead to the aim you want to achieve?

[Answer] At present the most important thing is to obtain the approval of all Balkan countries. Then the concrete phases will follow. We pay particular attention to the development of cooperation in all fields -- in economic relations, science, culture and sports -- a codex of good-neighborly relations. This includes the renunciation of territorial claims and a readiness not to permit the use of the territory concerned for hostile actions against other countries. These ideas are the subject of intensive contacts with our neighboring countries, including contacts at the highest level.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES ANGOLAN MPLA DELEGATION

AU161755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov has received a delegation of the Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] - Labor Party, led by (Antonio dos Santos Neto), Central Committee department head. Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov briefed the delegation on the tasks which are being solved by our party in implementing the instructions of the 12th BCP Congress. The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee military-administrative department head.

YORDANOV RECEIVES POLISH EDUCATION MINISTER

AU162126 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 16 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Committee for Culture, received the Polish delegation to the ["Banner of Peace"] assembly, led by Mr Boleslaw Faron, minister of education.

In a cordial atmosphere they had talks on the further development of cooperation in education and for materializing the ideas of the assembly which proceeds under the motto "Unity, Creativity, Beauty."

HUSAK APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO

LD162236 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has appointed Pedrich Illek new Czechoslovak ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco. At the same time he relieved Jan Juda of this post.

FOJTIK MEETS KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION 16 AUG

LD162312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Today Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee received a study delegation of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, led by Central Committee member and chairman of the Propaganda Commission of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Khun Yan. [title as heard]

The delegation is visiting Czechoslovakia to study the experience of our party in ideological and political-educational work.

HUSAK GREETS RUSSIAN TEACHERS CONGRESS IN PRAGUE

LD161430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The 6-day deliberation of the Fifth International Congress of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature opened in Prague today. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a message to its participants in which he highlighted the fact that the Russian language has become an important means for other nations for acquiring knowledge about the great spiritual and cultural wealth and endeavors of the fraternal Soviet people in building socialist and communist society. The Russian language is in today's divided world a language of peace, friendship and cooperation among nations, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed. Our country is side by side with the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community and progressive people throughout the world in the forefront of the endeavor to preserve world peace. We are convinced that in the present period there is no more urgent task facing mankind than that of ensuring and consolidating peace throughout the world and averting the threat of war.

At the close of his message Comrade Gustav Husak wished the delegates and guests attending the congress many further successes in their meritorious work.

More on Husak Message

LD161944 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Gustave Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a message to participants in the Fifth International Congress of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature, which opened in Prague today.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechlovak working people and on his own behalf he conveys greetings to delegates and guests to the congress and wishes them much success in their deliberations.

We are honored, the message says, that your congress is taking place on Czechoslovak soil. We understand this as an expression of recognition of the constant attention paid by our socialist state to the teaching of the Russian language, as an appreciation of the work of Czechoslovak teachers and scientific workers in the study and propagation of this important international language which today unites millions of people throughout the world.

The importance of your congress is emphasized by the fact that it is taking place in the year when progressive people throughout the world will be marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- events which marked a watershed in the contemporary history of mankind.

For other nations the Russian language has become an important medium for acquiring knowledge about the great spiritual and cultural wealth and the efforts of the fraternal Soviet people in building a socialist and community society, continues the message by Comrade Gustav Husak to delegates of the Fifth International Congress of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature.

In today's divided world the Russian language is a language of peace, friendship and cooperation among nations. Our country, together with the Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community and progressive people the world over, is in the forefront of the effort to preserve world peace. We are convinced that in the present period there is no more urgent task facing mankind than that of ensuring and consolidating peace throughout the world and averting the treat of war.

The knowledge and propagation of the Russian language are of great assistance in this struggle. It is an important instrument for understanding among members of different nations, a medium for the exchange of spiritual values and for strengthening mutual relations between states, including those with different social systems, stresses Comrade Gustav Husak's message.

The entire work of the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature, which will mark 15 years of existence this year, is aimed at the implementation of these noble goals. In Czechoslovakia the work of your organization and the new impulses it provides for the improvement of teaching of Russian, the deepening of research into the Russian language and the development of expert cooperation and friendship among Russian scholars the world over is highly appreciated.

I am convinced that your deliberations will represent another important step forward in that direction.

Concluding the message, Comrade Gustav Husak wishes delegates and guests to the congress a pleasant stay in Czechoslovakia and much further success in their meritorious work for understanding and friendship among nations, for attaining lasting peace in the world.

## Brezhnev Greets Congress

LD161950 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Prague -- The congresses of the International Association of Teachers of the Russian Language and Literature are always held under the motto of strengthening cooperation and confidence in international relations, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said in a message to the association's 5th congress here Monday [16 Aug]

The message, read by Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin, stressed that all Soviet policy is subordinated to the main task -- to save mankind from a nuclear holocaust and ensure conditions for the peaceful life and fruitful cooperation of nations. This is also the aim of the recent Soviet initiatives in the United Nations. The Soviet Union is ready to support also in future everything positive resulting from the policy of detente, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out.

The Soviet Communist Party general secretary and president noted that there is no more noble task than to save this planet from a nuclear conflagration.

"The social and cultural progress of mankind is inseparably linked with the exchange of intellectual values among nations. The interest in Russian, constantly increasing in the world, shows that people of various countries are trying to obtain a better knowledge of the Soviet culture, the successes of our economy, our science and technology to learn more about the socialist way of life," Leonid Brezhnev stressed.

## BRIEFS

AWARD PRESENTATION -- Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, handed over the Order of Labor in Prague today to the head of Legislative Department of the Federal Assembly, Vaclav (Navar). The high state award was conferred upon him by the president of the republic on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his long years of public and political activity. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Aug 82 LD]

USSR-CSSR AGREEMENT -- A new interstate agreement on legal aid in civil, family and criminal suits was signed in Moscow today between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. It replaces the agreement of 1957 and contains new articles amending the legal capacity of citizens and corporations, the personal and property legal relations between spouses, parents and children, the manner of concluding and dissolving mixed marriages, and the application of property rights. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 12 Aug 82 LD]

HOPS HARVEST ESTIMATES -- This year, hops will be harvested from 11,400 hectares countrywide. The harvest is estimated at 12,800 tons, two-thirds of which is earmarked for export. Most hops gardens -- more than 10,000 hectares -- are in Central and North Bohemia and in the Hana area. Hops growers in those areas expect a harvest of 11,300 tons. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 12 Aug 82 p 1 AU]

WEST SLOVAK HARVEST -- About 7 percent of cereals remain to be harvested in the West Slovak Region. The yields are lower than planned by about 200,000 tons. But a good crop of corn for grain could yet improve the cereal harvest results. The region expects a better harvest of bulk fodder than last year, particularly in corn for silage. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

LIVESTOCK PROCUREMENT INCREASES -- This year's task of small private animal breeders in Slovakia is to increase their production 20 percent. In the first half year more than 6,000 head of cattle have been procured from them, that is, one third more than during the same period last year; the figure for pigs is more than 3,400 whereas last year it was 1,500; the figure for sheep is 11,079, that is, 3,000 more than last year; and the figure for rabbits is more than 165,000 and for eggs more than 10.6 million. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 5 Aug 82 p 1 AU]

RIVER TRANSPORT EXPANDING -- According to Engineer P. Jurasek from the Water Transport Division of the CSSR Ministry of Transport, in the next few years the River Vah should become navigable up to Sered, the Labe navigable up to Pardubice, the Morava up to Prerov, and the Odra up to Ostrava. At the same time the Labe is to be deepened to 2.5 meters. The construction of the Obstrava-Prerov and Prerov-Pardubice canals should complete the connection between the Danube, Odra and Labe. In Slovakia the Vah is to become navigable up to Zilina; and the East Slovak Region is to be linked to the waterways via the rivers Bodrog, Laborec and Laborica. In the Czech lands, ships up to 300 tons should be able to navigate the Vltava up to Ceske Budejovice; and the River Berounka is to be navigable up to Plzen. Thus the current 474 km of waterways are to be expanded to 1,443 km. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 9 Aug 82 p 3 AU]

MEISLER ON 'SHEER MADNESS' OF PENTAGON PLAN

LD162332 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The Los Angeles TIMES reported last weekend that the Pentagon has drawn up an operational plan under which a nuclear war waged by the United States against the Soviet Union could last 6 months and be won by the United States. The plan has still to be sanctioned by President Reagon. Guenther Meisler comments:

The new Pentagon plan on the feasibility of a nuclear war and the alleged possibility of winning it is the latest of a series of strategies and doctrines sprung on the world with increasing frequency in recent years. From Presidential Directive 16 a straight path leads to the U.S. national strategy, NATO's long-term program, the Brussels decision on the deployment of missiles, Directive 59B on the new nuclear strategy, a limited nuclear war, and this 6-month nuclear war plan. If followed, this path would inevitably doom the world. It is a path of unreason and insanity, megalomania and contempt for mankind. As early as 1903 Pierre Curie pointed out, on receiving his Nobel Prize in Stockholm, how dangerous radioactivity could become in the hands of criminals who involve the nations in wars.

Since 1945 we have been mindful of the crime of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The nations have seen what two American atom bombs could do. The dead and maimed number hundreds of thousands [words indistinct]. And today? Today the equivalent of 1.6 million Hiroshima bombs is stored in the world's arsenals. This quantity would, in the view of experts, suffice to destroy our planet several times over. To picture the consequences of a nuclear war waged in such conditions is beyond human imagining. To count on a victory in such a war is not only a dangerous illusion but sheer madness. After a nuclear war there would be neither victors nor vanquished, perhaps not even survivors.

A nuclear war, once started, said Leonid Brezhnev in his message to the UN special session on disarmament, could spell the destruction of civilization and even the extinction of life on earth. If this warning does not appeal to the reason of Washington's rulers, their global responsibility and their conscience, it ought at least to touch their instinct of self-preservation. In his message Leonid Brezhnev left no doubt [words indistinct]. Whatever weapons and whatever their number [words indistinct]. The Soviet Union will be able to respond swiftly and effectively to every challenge.

The fact is that the present policy of the Reagan administration imperals the security of states in the extreme, including not least the security of those directly involved in implementing this policy. The growing protest in Western Europe and the United States against this policy is a clear sign that ever broader segments of the Western public do not want to follow the path the Pentagon is planning. They seek the path of reason, of reducing political and military conforntation, of preventing nuclear war and averting a nuclear calamity. This path alone can ensure the survival of mankind in the long term. That is the basis of Soviet policy and of all its initiatives. For the Soviet Union there exists no more urgent task in the international arena than to prevent nuclear war. That is why it set a good example and unilaterally renounced a first strike with nuclear weapons. It proposed that the use of nuclear weapons be declared the gravest international crime against mankind and suggested that the stock of nuclear weapons not only be reduced but removed once and for all from the arsenals of states.

This attitude underlies all the negotiations the Soviet Union conducts at all places with all parties. The U.S. position by contrast is evident in the recent Pentagon study, so the world can once again judge for itself.

LEADERS GREET INDIAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU161223 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following greetings telegram to Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India:

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the independence of India we are pleased to convey cordial greetings and best wishes to you, the government and the people of the Republic of India on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR.

The GDR people are following with respect the achievements of your country in the economic, scientific and cultural fields, as well as the constructive contribution which the Republic of India is making in the present tense international situation to preserve peace, security and stability in Asia and the world.

It fills us with pleasure that the relations of friendship and universal cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of India are developing to mutual advantage continuously and on a stable basis. The GDR will also in future undertake every effort to further strengthen and deepen the close, trustful relationship between our states in the interest of securing peace, the highest asset of mankind, and to the benefit of our people.

Allow me, esteemed Mr. President and esteemed prime minister, to convey to you the best wishes for health and success in your responsible office.

SPORTS EVENT WITH USSR SAILORS HELD IN ROSTOCK

AU161249 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Rostock (ADN) -- On Friday members of the People's Navy met with sailors of the USSR's Baltic Fleet who are on an official visit in the GDR in a ship formation for a comradeship-in-arms sports event. In the Roedel unit competitions were held in soccer, rope pulling, volley ball and chess. Strength, swiftness and physical fitness were tested at the military heavy [kraftsport] athletics-combined competition between the sailors of the People's Navy, the Kueste Border Brigade and the comrades-in-arms of the Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya cruiser and the Druzhnyy frigate.

NEW FERRY PORT PLANNED AS SWITCHING CENTER

DW161244 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14/15 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by staff writer H. Loelhoeffel: "Deep Incision in the Steep Coast"]

[Excerpt] Mukran, in August -- In Mukran, 10 kilometers south of Sassnitz, a gigantic pier harbor will be built during the next 4 years — this is a decided matter. "A highly important economical and political investment project going into millions and having far-reaching futuristic significance," declares Lothar Roth, chief engineer of the Stralsund Port Construction Combine. What is so explosive about it is explained by the director general of the combine, Guenther Hempelt: "This ferry port will become a switching center between the Soviet Union and the GDR." From 1986 on, plans provide for a railroad ferry with 100 lorries to be handled every 58 hours. The plans envisage a two-storey quay of several hundred meters length at which two ships can be loaded and unloaded at the same time. Hempelt says, "we are aspiring to international top level. The ferry traffic will go around the clock." The Soviet counterpart port of Mukran is Klaipeda, the former Memel.

Chief Engineer Roth heard of the project for the first time in 1981. There is no doubt that the decision was made at that particular time (the people only learned about it a year later). The economic and political crisis in Poland had already lasted a year without any end being in sight. Time and again German-Soviet freight trains were blocked on Polish railroad stations, handled slowly by striking railroad personnel or even raided by inhabitants. It also happened that irate Poles at night welded the cars from the GDR or from the Soviet Union to the tracks because they suspected military material in them.

Ernst Timm, first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk SED Executive Board, praised the future line as "a new object of German-Soviet friendship." By detouring Poland with their ships the GDR and Moscow insure mutual deliveries of goods which have been stipulated in long-term cooperation treaties. In public the "unshakable friendship with the Polish fraternal people" is constantly propagandized. Yet internally, the GDR transport planners say with a view to the insecure Polish passage: "We must make ourselves unsusceptible to disturbance."

More Details on Project

DW170920 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 17 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by staff writer Helmut Loelhoeffel: "Moscow and East Berlin Move Close Together"]

[Text] Berlin/GDR, 16 August -- Beginning in October 1986 the Soviet Union and the GDR plan to handle a large portion of their trade via a ferry connection created specifically for that purpose. The project, which according to official data will cost more than M1 billion, is the biggest investment project between the two states in the field of transport.

The decision on the principle to use the sea route of 273 nautical miles (506 kilometers) over the Baltic Sea for goods transports was made in 1981. On 18 June of that year representatives of the Soviet Union and the GDR signed the agreement on the establishment and operation of the ferry in Moscow. A new, highly modern port will be built at Mukran on the island of Ruegen; the counterpart port is Klaipeda, the former Memel.

Several reasons were involved in making the decision:

1. The GDR's only overseas port, Rostock, is hopelessly overtasked. Despite a planned increase of the transshipping capacity from the current 15 million tons to 23.4 million tons by 1985, there is hardly any room left for the German-Soviet goods transport.

2. The increasing flow of goods between the two strongest economic powers of the Eastern CEMA are encountering capacity limits. As a result of an overload on traffic routes waiting lines are forming and many commodities cannot be delivered in time.

3. Moscow and East Berlin wish to avoid risks resultant from the unstable situation in Poland to the goods transit traffic on road and rail.

4. Calculations have shown that the high investments for the construction of the port and the ferry will pay off in a relatively short period of time.

5. A truck transported by the railroad ferry reportedly will require only 1/6 of the time it would need overland with comparable types of cargoes and destinations.

The six special ferries intended to shuttle on the Baltic Sea in the future will be built by the Mathias Thesen Shipyard at Wismar (GDR). They involve double-decker ferries with a carrying capacity of 11,700 tons. Each of them has space for 104 4-axle trucks, meaning three complete freight trains. Quays with two storeys will be built for the loading and unloading operations.

A track-adjustment installation will be set up at the Mukran (Ruegen) ferry port, such as those existing at Soviet border stations. At this point the trucks can be converted from the Soviet wide track to the Western track dimension. Most of the piece-goods carrying trucks are to be transloaded first, according to information provided by East Berlin; only heavy cargoes will go on the track-adapter installation. The facilities envisaged for the transshipment operations are a hall and open lots with bridge and traveling cranes and handcarts to be set up on the premises of the Mukran ferry port. It is planned to reduce transshipment periods considerably by means of new technological solutions.

Essentially the Soviet Union supplies the GDR with raw materials and industrial goods while the GDR delivers industrial installations, chemical products and machine tools to the Soviet Union. The foreign trade turnover between the two countries in 1981 came to nearly 50 billion valuta marks, about five times the GDR's goods exchange with the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

POLICE BREAK UP DEMONSTRATIONS IN WARSAW, GDANSK

ZOMO's Disperse Warsaw Crowd

NC161822 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 16 (AFP) -- Polish riot police -- the ZOMO [Citizens' Militia Motorized Reserve] -- charged some 2,000 people crowded into Warsaw's Victory Square today, around the flower cross that has become a symbol of resistance to martial law. Several thousand security force members simultaneously rushed onto the square at 7 p.m. from all surrounding streets, training water cannons on the demonstrators and throwing smoke bombs to disperse them. The demonstrators -- who included many youths -- swept back to the square's perimeters, shouting "Gestapo, Gestapo", "Down with the junta", and "Solidarity, Solidarity".

The shouting grew stronger when the ZOMO squads refused to allow a group of pilgrims -- back from the shrine of Poland's patroness, the Black Madonna of Czestochowa -- near the cross of flowers, which was set on the funeral site of Poland's beloved late primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski.

The demonstration had been called to mark the second anniversary of the founding of a consolidated strike committee in Gdansk, a milestone in the creation of the suspended Solidarity union.

Baton-wielding ZOMO's chased demonstrators into nearby sidestreets, as water cannons and other official hardware sealed off the area. But no clashes were reported.

Gdansk Disturbance Checked

NC161844 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 16 (AFP -- Riot police were deployed in force around the Gdansk shipyards today but called off a few hours later after enforcing a ban on access to a monument honoring victims of the 1970 workers' revolt here. The riot squads were called in to prevent a recurrence of violent demonstrations that rocked this Baltic port Friday. The crowds had turned out for a celebration reportedly called by the suspended Solidarity union at the foot of the workers' monument to celebrate the second anniversary of an interfactory strike committee, a milestone in the union's creation.

More on Demonstrations

NC162240 Paris AFP in English 2235 GMT 16 Aug 82

[By Marian Kafarski]

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 16 (AFP) -- Hundreds of youths marched late today from this Baltic port city's train station to the workers' monument, and confronted police in combat gear who had surrounded it. The march came just after the "ZOMOs" (mechanized militia) [Citizen's Militia Motorized Reserve] in Warsaw clubbed and tear gassed 2,000 demonstrators. The crowds in both cities were marking the foundation of a joint strike committee two years ago by the workers in [words indistinct] -- a step toward forming the independent labour federation "Solidarity".

In Gdansk, the ZOMOs dispersed the marchers, who booed loudly, but no violence was reported, although some arrests were made. But the march heightened tension in the city, where hundreds of police were massed to prevent a repetition of last Friday's rioting. Throughout the day, police and ZOMOs were everywhere in Gdansk, especially around the shipyards where the Solidarity union was born. They checked papers, and arrested an undetermined number of persons.

In Warsaw, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE correspondent Michel Castex saw the more than 2,000 people who had crowded into Victory Square hold their arms aloft in "V" for victory signs -- symbolizing resistance to martial law. Before the ZOMOs scattered the throng, photographs of Lech Walesa and Pope John Paul II stood next to a 30-meter flower cross with the bottom in the form of an anchor -- symbolizing the Gdansk shipyards -- and votive candles. Two pieces of coal flecked with red represent [words indistinct] striking miners killed in Silesia on December 16, three days after martial law was declared. A broken rock bore the letters "WRON," the acronym for the Committee of National Salvation -- the martial law administration. The crowd sang the national anthem, changed from "Poland is not dead as long as we live," to "Solidarity is not dead as long as we live."

At 7 p.m. (1700 GMT), more than an hour after the demonstration began, the ZOMOs charged. Carrying long truncheons and covered by water cannons, they fired tear gas and sent the crowd running through the streets. The demonstrators shouted "Gestapo, Gestapo", "Down with the junta", and "Solidarity, Solidarity". The shouting grew loude when the ZOMO squads refused to allow a group of pilgrims -- back from the shrine of Poland's patroness, the Black Madonna of Czestochowa -- near the cross of flowers.

Calm was restored by 8:30 p.m. Hundreds of ZOMOs and regular police were patrolling the streets, along with water cannons and other vehicles.

Dailies on 13 Aug Disorders

LD161452 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Nobody Must Upset Progressing Normalization" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 16 Aug (PAP) -- Polish papers carry extensive comments on demonstrations in Warsaw, Gdansk, Wroclaw and Nowa Huta which breached social order on August 13. Pointing out that an estimated 5,000 people took part in those events, TRYBUNA LUDU said that "it can [words indistinct] with absolute certainty already today that the incidents were neither incidental nor spontaneous as they had been prepared earlier."

"A certain regularity can be seen here: Whenever the authorities come out with an initiative to relax the martial law rigours, whenever they start to put this initiative into effect, announcing speeded up normalization depending on the situation in the country -- the clear disquiet of the opposition manifests itself in street demonstrations and riots.

"It is hard to negate that the working class protest in August of 1980 was justified and led to the opening of a period of indispensable social and economic reforms. Simultaneously, it is also doubtless that the reforms can only be implemented and deepened in conditions of peace.

"If, in spite of that, there are groups which are interested in organizing incidents and constant heating up of the social temperature as well as arousing propaganda noise about themselves abroad -- it may only testify to the fact that normalization is still inconvenient to particular forces," observed TRYBUNA LUDU.

The Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote that those "who saw with their own eyes the course of the street incidents in Warsaw last Friday became convinced of their very limited social scale. They were rather isolated gatherings, small incidents which only later -- when repeated calls for dispersion failed -- turned into adventures requiring intervention of the security forces.

"If the scale of and general interest in those events was so small, then why was it necessary to use force to disperse the gatherings? It seems that the authorities wanted neither to exaggerate the evaluation of the events nor to belittle them.

"Demonstrations of the kind, combined with street adventures, can fan up anxiety over the social feeling of security, violate the process of stabilization. Their wider dimension and unrestrained growth -- and so an imminent intervention by the militia, with all the resultant echoes among the public opinion -- would be a violation of martial law norms and objectives, a deferment of the officially announced lifting of this compulsory and burdensome situation," noted ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

WARSAW COMMENTS ON JARUZELSKI VISIT TO USSR

LD162236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1808 GMT 16 Aug 82

[From the "Kaleidoscope of the Day" program presented by Andrzej Zychowice and Grzegorz Demidowicz]

[Text] We begin a review of the most important events of the day with General Jaruzelski's visit to the Soviet Union and his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea. Not just bilateral issues, but also broader issues, concerning European and international affairs, from both the economic and political points of view, will, no dobut, be raised during this important visit. I recall that this is the second visit by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Soviet Union since the introduction of martial law in Poland on 13 December. The visit is taking place at a very important time both for Europe and for socialist countries; we are thinking here of the development of the economic cooperation between the East and the West, the settlement of certain problems regarding the cooperation of the CEMA countries. Thus, it is precisely economic matters which will, most probably, be one of the principle issues.

It is perhaps worth adding that every year -- this is a kind of tradition -- the leaders of socialist countries meet Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea. Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and GDR leader Erich Honecker have been there this year. These meetings represent consultations between socialist countries, consultations which are followed with great attention throughout the world. Naturally, in connection with the visit of General Jaruzelski it must be said that this is not merely a routine exchange of view, taking into account the effect which the situation in Poland has had upon the state of relations between the East and the West. Obviously, if a summit meeting, a dialogue between Leonid Brezhnev and Ronald Reagan, takes place this year, the issue of Poland will be on the agenda. Because of this it is equally obvious that our closest neighbor and ally wants to have first-hand reports on what is happening in our country from the person of greatest authority in Poland.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD170552 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] We now present the gist of a conversation with Poland's deputy foreign minister, Jozef Wiejacz, on the present state of Polish-American relations:

Mr Wiejacz began with emphasizing that the United States' policies on Poland have not changed substantially for some time and they continue to be based on economic sanctions and on pressures exerted by [word indistinct] people with the aim to increase tension in Poland. However, Mr Wiejacz noted that the recent decision of the Polish authorities to further ease martial law restrictions has had an effect on the stand of Western European countries and the United States on the Polish issue. As an example, the deputy foreign minister pointed to numerous commentaries in the Western media which had begun to pay attention to positive elements in the situation in Poland, a phenomenon unthinkable 2 months earlier. Also, President Reagan's statement in Iowa was similar in mood, although Mr Wiejacz cautioned against too much optimism in this case, because the Iowa address was meant for local farmers who are very interested in selling their surplus grain to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Generally speaking, continued Mr Wiejaca, the United States approach to Poland has always been instrumental, that is Washington is interested in using Poland to hurt the Soviet Union and to reap the benefits of such an approach. For a long time, America's allies were reluctant to accept the fact that Poland constitutes only one of the elements in Washington's global game against the Soviet Union; but the recent conflict over the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline has changed this opinion, said Jozef Wiejacz, who noted that in recent months the United States' sanctions have been criticized not only by business circles but also by representatives of Western governments. For example, the Canadian foreign minister complained about the lack of earlier consultation on this subject and that the American restrictions violated the resolutions of the Versailles summit. These factors, it was stressed, affect first and foremost the interests of Western European states and also point to the United States ignoring those interests.

Mr Wiejacz volunteered the opinion that in the light of all these developments it would be much easier for Poland to find a common language with many West European countries concerning detente and continued cooperation. The recent decisions of the Polish authorities have been received in Western Europe as a major step towards normalization of the situation in Poland, said Mr Wiejacz, who once again stressed that he was more optimistic about the further development of relations with West Europe than with the United States. We already have numerous signals from certain countries that they are ready to resume a political [word indistinct] with Poland as well as those forms of cooperation whose suspension was forced through by Washington, said Mr Wiejacz. He went on to express the hope that this state of affairs would be reflected in the preparations for a new round of the [word indistinct] followup [word indistinct] to the Helsinki Conference.

As for the United States, continued Poland's deputy foreign minister, we have officially declared on many occasions our readiness to continue normal, mutually beneficial relations between our countries. But as it well-known, it takes two to tango. We would very much like to interpret the Iowa address of President Reagan as a harbinger of change in America's Polish policies, but the experience of the past several months dictates that we should be cautious, said Jozef Wiejacz.

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON COOPERATION WITH CEMA MEMBERS

AU170733 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Aug 82 p 2

[Jan Cipiuk (PAP) commentary: "Widening Cooperation With the CEMA Countries"]

[Text] As far as economic cooperation abroad is concerned the most important direction of activity is to widen and strengthen our economic links with the socialist countries. This task, a PAP journalist writes, is not of an emergency nature; it cannot be connected solely with our needs as a result of the current economic situation and of the tension in international relations. This is a long-term direction of activity belonging, and one ought to stress this, to the fundamental features of state policy. Political conditions have also influenced this choice. Nevertheless, the journalist draws attention to the fact that it is in the interests of all CEMA partners today to achieve the greatest economic advantages.

The area of possibilities of economic cooperation between the socialist countries is very extensive and in many cases not yet fully charted. Strengthening economic integration involves, among other things, seeking new forms of it, more modern, attractive and advantageous ones appropriate to the rate of socioeconomic development of our countries.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union has a special role for us. This is because of this country's position as the greatest raw materials power in the world, possessing practically every raw material needed by the economy of a modern state. Also important is Soviet industrial potential and the great needs of the USSR's economy and market.

Increasing trade turnover lies in both countries' interests. We would like to import more crude oil, gas, liquid fuels and metals from the Soviet Union. We must find a way, however, to pay for any increased supplies, which is obviously not an easy task in the current situation. It emerges from the communique made during the latest Government Presidium session that one of the ways to pay could be to export more construction services, which are in very great demand in the Soviet Union, as is illustrated by the participation of Polish enterprises in the construction of varius kinds of pipelines.

The economic program for the immediate future now under discussion which will take the form of a 3-year plan specifies in one of its three main points that the country should be made less dependent on imports of foodstuffs. There is already a clear decrease in expenditure here. In this context, it is becoming important for us to establish our priorities concerning foreign trade with the socialist countries. We intend to restrict imports of equipment for heavy industry and for the electrical machine industry and increase at the same time the procurement of machines and equipment for agriculture, the food industry and market producers.

The socialist countries, and the Soviet Union in particular, have shown interest in the offer for them to take part in finishing some of our investment projects. Signing the appropriate contracts must of course be preceded by solving many complicated problems, for example concerning settling accounts.

An important form of cooperation enabling us to avoid supply difficulties to a certain extent is the so-called service processing of raw materials imported from the socialist countries. This enables many Polish industrial plants to work nonstop, which would otherwise come to halt and burden the economy with large costs. This year, the value of goods made from raw and other materials supplied in this way by, for example, the Soviet Union, and then sent to this country has already reached R183 million. Contracts of this kind contain a clause about allocating some of the goods produced this way to the Polish market. This is an additional advantage.

There are still many other possibilities for widening economic contacts between two socialist countries. For example, imports from the West can often be replaced by procuring similar goods which have been manufactured in a CEMA country. This applies to all member countries. Making wider use of these possibilities will not only bring economic advantages, it will enable us to overcome the effects of Western countries' treatment of economic cooperation as a tool of political pressure.

TRYBUNA LUDU PUBLISHES GOVERNMENT'S WORK PROGRAM

AU161420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Aug 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Information About the Program for the Government's Work in the Second Half of 1982"]

[Excerpts] As previously announced, the government press bureau has published information about the program for the government's work in the second half of 1982. We are publishing an abridged version of the report (RZECZPOSPOLITA has published the full text of it).

The documents setting out the program for the government's work in the second half of 1982 were discussed and approved on 7 August.

The main lines of the government's work as well as the detailed tasks envisaged for the second half of 1982 are results of the long-term program for the government's activities. This program is the primary result of the tasks laid down by the Ninth PZPR Congress, by the declaration of the Military Council of National Salvation, by the speeches made in the Sejm by the premier and by the decisions made by the Council of Ministers.

The implementation of these tasks calls for continuing the tasks in hand, for assuming new obligations and for focusing attention on some sectors of life in order to overcome the bunched up difficulties.

The Council of Ministers defines the lines of action, coordinates the work of departments and lays down the principles of task implementation. On the other hand, enterprises, factories, institutions, schools, universities and the lower echelons of administration are concerned with implementation. Better control checks should help to formulate more extensive evaluations of the implementation of the government's decisions and to eliminate difficulties and subjective reasons for the incapability of many organizational cells.

I. Measures To Increase Industrial Production and To Transform National Economy

In line with the premier's speech in the Sejm, the government's main taks are to promote production, fully exploit industrial production capacities and combat bad quality and waste.

The Planning Commission has worked out and the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers has adopted the socioeconomic plan for the second half of 1982 together with a detailed timetable for implementing planned tasks. The Council of Ministers has submitted for consultations the "alternative principles of the 3-year plan up to 1985 and preliminary principles for 1986-1990."

Following the necessary consultations, the draft plan for 1983-85 will again be discussed by the government and will then be submitted to the Sejm.

The Council of Ministers Economic Committee will evaluate in the second half of 1982 the implementation of the tasks laid down by the government with regard to lowering the consumption of materials and energy in production, increasing the use of domestic raw materials and decreasing the consumption of imported raw materials, especially those imported from the second payment area.

The chairman of the Commission for Developing Cooperation With the USSR and Other CEMA Countries will supply periodic information this month and in November on the development of this cooperation and proposals on further activities and their links with the principles of the 3-year plan.

In the second half of 1982 the Council of Ministers Economic Committee will comprehensively evaluate the basic branches of industry that are of decisive importance for more extensively developing production and meeting market needs (such branches include energy, extraction industries, metallurgy and so on).

Next November the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers will submit to the Government Presidium a long-term plan for developing domestic communications in line with transit requirements. The plan should be coordinated with the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection.

Next September the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers will evaluate the preparations for fall-winter transportation. At the same time -- in order to eliminate the main difficulties in implementing the plan for fall-winter transportation -- the minister of communications will present draft solutions to ensure effective measures against the attrition of railroad cars and their prolonged detention at railroad depots.

Next October the Planning Commission will present to the Government Presidium information about changes in the structure of industrial production and about proposals for 1983, giving special attention to food, housing, health protection and exports.

Next September the minister of science, higher schools and technology will present to the Government Presidium the results of screening and selecting research tasks to satisfy the needs of the program for overcoming our crisis and stabilizing the economy.

Next September the minister of finances will present to the Council of Ministers new principles of the state's fiscal system together with the principles of taxation and of tax registration.

Next October we will present the principles of the sinking fund for fixed assets, next November, the draft hard currency law and next December, the estimates of the budget incomes and expenditures in 1983-85.

In order to ensure a more effective exploitation of working time, increase productivity, eliminate unjustified absenteism and carry out the necessary shifts of manpower as dictated by the economic reform, the minister of labor, wages and social affairs will take immediate measures to counter illegal claims for sickness benefits; will evaluate the effectiveness of the changes in the structure of employment, will submit proposals next September for further action and will submit the principles of the bill on workers' remuneration in October, defining among other things the means to stimulate increases in productivity; and will submit draft legal acts to the Council of Ministers next September regulating the system of employing university graduates, will submit the draft principles of reckoning social, insurance benefits and of meeting the costs of these benefits next October and will submit the proposals for regulating working time in 1983-85 next November.

II. Rationalization of Agriculture and Food Economy -- the Foundations of the Nation's Feeding

Implementing the tasks defined in the premier's speech in the Sejm, it is primarily the following tasks that will be assumed in the second half of 1982:

— The minister of agriculture and food economy will periodically inform the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers about the course of the harvest of grains, root crops, fruit and vegetables and about the disposal of farm produce.

— The Council for Food Economy will examine by the end of this month the proposals resulting from the comprehensive control checks on supplies to the rural areas. These checks are assisted by the inspectors of the armed forces. It will also submit by 15 September of this year, the proposals stemming from long-term activities dictated by those control checks. The appropriate ministers and economic organizations will immediately examine and implement emergency proposals.

-- The minister of agriculture and food economy and the minister of domestic trade and services as well as the ministries concerned will submit to the Government Presidium next October their evaluation of the activities to develop the food industry and small production working for agriculture. They will also submit proposals for 1983-85, resulting from the principles of the 3-year plan and from the program for developing agriculture and food economy.

-- The minister of chemical and light industries will submit a report next October on implementing the program to meet farming's needs in mineral fertilizers.

— The minister of metallurgy and engineering industry will submit a report next November on implementing production tasks for agriculture and on the state of developing the tractor industry.

-- The minister of agriculture and food economy will submit an evaluation of the system of contracts on farm produce and proposals for 1983 next November to the Council of Ministers.

— The minister of agriculture and food economy will submit a program next December for developing and exploiting the country's water resources in 1983-85 and for land improvements.

— Bills will be drawn up on the detailed principles of measures to prevent the debasement of farm lands, the assignment of such lands to nonfarming purposes, the excessive expropriation of such lands and so on.

—The minister of finances will submit corrected principles next September for developing a parity between incomes in urban and rural areas and the principles of the reform of the tax system in agriculture.

-- The minister of labor, wages and social affairs will submit his proposals this month to the Council of Ministers on social insurance in agriculture.

III. Implementing Economic Reform Solutions

The government will focus its attention on improving the economic mechanisms of the economic reform, evaluating the practical functioning of adopted solutions and eliminating the factors that hinder the implementation of the reform.

-- The minister who is the government's plenipotentiary for economic reform will present to the Government Presidium next October his evaluation of training and consultative activities on the subject of the economic reform and on the results of the control checks on the leading economic managers' knowledge of the principles of the reform.

-- Next October this minister will inform the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers about the organization and activities of workforce self-management groups and will submit proposals for the future.

-- Next November this minister will present a comprehensive concept to the Council of Ministers for improving the organization and functioning of the central bodies of economic administration, especially of the bodies concerned with planning, fiscal policy, labor and wages, affairs of the market and so on.

-- The minister responsible for prices will present next October to the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers his evaluation and proposals resulting from the reform of supply and sales prices.

-- The minister of agriculture and food economy will present to the Government Presidium next November his evaluation of the functioning of the reform on state farms. The minister of domestic trade and services will do the same in the case of trade and small production. [Subhead IV: Social Expectations in Health, Employment and Welfare omitted]

V. More Effective Impact on Market Situation

To promote the more effective organization of the market the government plans to tighten control on price fixing, counter waste and combat all kinds of profiteering, explaining that increases in industrial and farm production are the best instruments to stabilize the market.

To do this the minister of domestic trade and services will present quarterly evaluations of the fiscal-market situation and next October the proposals on how to strengthen the role of the bodies for market control.

The minister in charge of prices will present the results of preventing irregular calculations of costs and prices relating to goods and services. Next November, his evaluation of the functioning of retail prices and the principles of price policy for 1983 and up to 1985 next December.

The minister of finances will present proposals next September to the Council of Ministers on the principles of tax policy relating to the nonagricultural, nonsocialized economy. These principles should include measures against unjustified incomes.

VI. Preparations for 1982-83 Winter

The good experience gained last winter in countering the effects of the winter will be continued. This experience will no doubt be enriched by social initiatives, especially by the activities of the Civic Committee for National Rebirth.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers will coordinate and control work in this regard. [Subhead VII: Young People's Increased Role in Overcoming Poland's Crisis omitted]

VIII: Further Efforts To Improve State Administration's Work

The halting of destructive activities against the state made it possible to assume a number of tasks to improve the work of the state administration at all levels. The cadres working in administration have been screened. A bill of state office employees has been submitted to the Sejm. Legal enactments are being sorted out and the program of legislative work is being implemented.

Despite the work already done in this regard, the functioning of state administration is still very unsatisfactory. To make tangible improvements in this situation, the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection will submit -- a month after the Sejm has adopted the law on state office employees -- schedules with deadlines for implementing the system of periodical evaluations of state office employees, of training periods of such employees and of the stages of their promotion, following the first evaluation in line with new principles.

In consultation with the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection and the minister of labor, wages and social welfare, the office of the Council of Ministers will submit next September to the Council of Ministers the principles of implementing personnel policy requirements vis-a-vis the managerial cadre and a draft system of training and further training the managerial cadres of general and economic administration.

The Council of Ministers will submit draft proposals next October to the Council of Ministers on strengthening the control functions of the appropriate bodies in the system of state administration.

The minister of justice and the office of the Council of Ministers will submit next October to the Council of Ministers their evaluations, based on their own legal regulations, of streamlining the legal enactments on which state administration bases its work.

The minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection and the ministers concerned will submit an evaluation next December to the Council of Ministers of the effectiveness of local administrative measures against red tape and of the response to citizen complaints and suggestions.

The government plenipotentiary for day-to-day contacts with the Sejm will submit his action program, giving special attention to the methods of dealing with the demands, views and questions submitted by Sejm deputies.

The assembly of voivodas will submit collective information on how the local bodies of state administration settle the proposals and deal with the views put forward by the commissions of the people's councils and the questions asked by the people's councillors.

In addition, the government's work will include a number of more general as well as more detailed tasks relating to economics, sociopolitical problems, education, science, higher schools, culture, the creation of material foundations for meeting the people's social needs, international cooperation, strengthening the country's order and security and countering violations of the law. The work on the principles of the functioning of the trade union movement in Poland and on reinstating creative associations and social organizations will continue.

GLEMP SERMON STRESSES NEED FOR FARMERS UNION

LD161810 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Full text" of sermon delivered by Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, at Jasna Gora monastery during the 16 Aug mass celebrating the 600th anniversary of the presence of the Holy Virgin of Jasna Gora -- read by announcer]

[Excerpt] The true Polish farmer, who is aware that this year God sent good crops and a (?merciful) summer for harvesting the divine gifts, know how to share his gifts. He cannot join the pilgrimage himself, but he helps those who go so that they will request the intercession of the assumed [the Holy Virgin] on his behalf too. For this reason permit me, dear pilgrims, to devote the homily to the Polish farmers.

Our brothers who work the fields can rightly call the Jasna Gora mother the queen of Polish farmers. The Polish farmer has clung to her for many centuries. The free peasants and those under serdom came to the sanctuary at Jasna Gora. They all sought fortification and good cheer here. They felt free in the presence of the mother of God. Holding by the Catholic faith, they matured socially and nationally. The first deeds of freedom bestowed on the peasants by Kosciuszko [chief of the Polish armed forces during the 1780's] the incorporation of the farmers into the defensive and economic service of the whole nation. The famous divisions of peasants armed with scythes -- formed from among the patriotic peasants -- distinguished themselves with great bravery The period of the partitions stopped the process of the social maturing of the peasants, but it could not frustrate it. In the Poland that was reborn after World War I the distinction between the so-called gentry and the peasants began to diminish especially since Wincenty Witos, representative of the Polish peasants, was able to break through the layer of social prejudices and attain the post of premier. Although after World War II the division of farmers into squires and peasants was finally eliminated, the period of the so-called "errors and deformations" inflicted tremendous damage on the Polish peasant and agriculture as a whole, within the framework of the liquidation of the so-called "kulaks,"

There is no need to prove how Polish agriculture was being ruined at the end of the 1940's and during the 1950's because many farmers remember this only too well. Neglecting agriculture in comparison with the development of industry and technology is not just a Polish phenomenon, but a global one.

Pope John XXIII noted this in his encyclical entitled: "Matters and Magistrata. It stated that the main reason for abandoning work on the land and for the flight to towns, lies in the fact that the farmer observes a near universal decline in his interests, be it as far as the productivity of his work is concerned, or in the scope of the standard of living and the state of the civilization in the countryside.

Thus the pope postulated in his encyclical the necessity of a technical development of agriculture, a revision of the fiscal policy, credits, social insurance and protection of prices. John XXIII taught that the farm with a family structure will be compact and lasting when it yields income that is sufficient for a family to maintain a decent standard of living. This can happen only when farmers improve their professional qualifications and are able to form their cooperative associations and professional bodies. Work on the land, John XXIII taught, contains all the elements that are conducive to dignity, self-improvement and culture. Thus agriculture should be treated as a mission entrusted to the farmer by God, which leads to higher things.

The late primate of Poland, Stefan Wyszynski had a good understanding of the affairs of agriculture. He understood the peasants in the context of the totality of contemporary ecclesiastical and national issues. To what degree did he feel that the farmer should love, care for and attach himself to the homeland? How often did he draw attention in his homilies to the human and national dimension of these feelings of attachment to the native soil?

Often he expressed his pain over the fact that the economic policy cut itself off from the main source of national existence.

We have learned at history lessons how the peasants mutinied against serfdom, how the peasant movements turned into dangerous social upheavals because the peasants demanded, above all, a piece of land, which they would be allowed to cultivate freely and feed the family from.

The popular television serial entitled "The Longest War in Modern Europe" reminded us how the Wielkopolska peasant defended the land against the Prussian evictions. One's own land means freedom. Although land is demanding and ties down the farmer, it remains the foundation of personal and family progress. The distribution of landowners' property among the peasants was a sign of freedom.

Now what has happened within one generation? People started to flee from land to industry. The countryside became deserted. Fences fell over. Barn roofs caved in. Nettles and weeds began to grow in cattle pens. What caused such a sudden change? Man could not really have changed so quickly. New social mechanisms began to operate, which deprived the peasant not only of excessive profit but took away his means of existence, compulsory deliveries and painful taxes made raising a larger family more difficult. Legal regulations deprived the farmer of the certainty of passing on his farm to his children.

One simply gave up. If the farmers' sweat soaked the soil but did not get sufficient subsistance in return, he stopped loving the soil. To have a peasant who does not love the soil means a regression to the period of serfdom. Fortunately, people today are beginning to think very seriously about farming and about the man who tills the soil. It is being discovered that the countryside should be a warehouse of bread and meat.

I heard an elderly rural housewife say with some joy that in the past nobody visited her in the country. Now every Sunday children and grandchildren arrive. They can always take something back with them to town -- a few potatoes, vegetables or even a chicken.

Love for the tilled soil is the farmer's moral obligation because bread to feed the nation is born from such love.

The peasant's love of land can also have negative aspects. It has been the case that a farmer measured his dignity and value with the number of acres he owned. He evaluated in this way not only himself but his neighbors. He valued less those who owned less and had contempt for those who did not own anything. Traces of such attitudes can also be found today.

A farmer knows how to be humble in front of God and to face him with integrity. [words indistinct]

Some time ago I visited a research farm of the Polish Academy of Sciences at Popielin in the Mazury region. Here I met scholars who really love agriculture and animal raising. So we see that neither academic degrees nor social position can kill in a man his love of soil and his desire to become its master in accordance with God's designs.

Today we ask God, through the good offices of the Lady of the Assumption, to give to the Polish farmers the gift of love for the soil. [Words indistinct]

In the last months much has been said and written about an accord. The difficulties in achieving a reconciliation have been experienced best by the farmers themselves who, when they got permission to set up a trade union, started to split and divide. It is in the farmer's nature to begrudge time given over to talk. So other eloquent people turn up to speak on behalf of the farmers but they are not always able to articulate the real needs of the countryside.

The countryside however, does need a vocational organization which will protect the peasant interests. Late Primate of Poland Cardinal Wyszynski often used to argue that people have a natural right to associate and at the same time to unite in mutual aid in order to multiply the fruits of their work and service to society. Nobody can either impose on us or grant to us the right to associate since it is our natural right.

After the experience of the last months the farmers see the future of their unions in a more mature and responsible manner and above all they know full well that without them it is difficult to initiate a real reform and respect for human dignity. Yet it would appear that farmers have been forgotten in the proposals concerning the new trade unions. The administration fails to notice the interests of the countryside. This leads to such paradoxical situations as some farmers having too many pigs and being unable to sell them without selling grain at the same time.

But they don't always have grain to sell. Everyone can see that there is an error here. The monopoly on the wholesale turnover of agricultural produce is not passing the tests. Other farmers (?complain) that the percentage of fat in milk has been arbitrarily reduced, without analysis, without research. Bureaucratic decisions have been issued and the farmer allegedly loses several zloty per litre. Nobody takes the farmer's side, so a trade union is needed to be the spokesman of the peasant's cause so that there may be a dialogue between the procurer and the producer based not only on economic premises but also on human value.

Pope John XXIII spoke about the need for farmers' trade unions as did Paul VI, Primate Wyszynski and John Paul II in the well-known encyclical entitled: "On Human Labor". We trust that the gradual normalization in our country will also grant the farmers the right to form associations so that they themselves can raise their qualifications and maintain a dignity appropriate to their state. Perhaps, in fact, beginning with the farmers, the desired dialogue between the authorities and society will be able to be brought about in our country; a dialogue which would begin to build accord and defuse hate. Hate may act in silence, through clenched teeth.

My dear people! On the day of the Feast of the Assumption, we bring flowers, grain and fruit, gifts of God from the land, from our soil, which we often call our mother provider. We give [word indistinct] for love, and with love. In witness of the miracle of the Assumption, in witness of the mystery of the most beautiful of women, Mary, beloved of God, we renounce hate of anyone. We do not want hate. The queen of the Assumption who, during the visit to St. Elizabeth sang, "He hath filled the hungry with good things; and the rich He hath sent away empty," may she take the part of her people, of the pilgrims, of the farmers and of the unification of a split society.

We want to remain united with Mary, trusting her for the whole period of the Jasna Gora celebration on the 600th anniversary. We may not have many internal joys, but on the other hand we have a great hope. This hope fills our heart of hearts. It fills the hearts with faith and gives us another joy, a spiritual joy. This hope is the expectation of favorable events in the future. [word indistinct] they are coming nearer under the vigilant eye of the one whom we have trusted.

With this great hope we await the arrival of the holy father next year. I think that I will be able to give the time of his arrival shortly. We will prepare for him not only our cities, which he intends to visit, but we will also prepare a social and spiritual climate in our country for him. We will beg the most Holy Mother of Jasna Gora to help in tidying up our national and social problems. Here on her feast on 26 August, that is in a few days time, we will meet again and we will talk more about the arrival of the holy father.

On 5 September the peasants will meet at Jasna Gora to thank God for this year's crops. This will also provide an opportunity to pray and draw from prayer conclusions for the preparatory activities for the jubilee year, which continues, and in which we want to welcome the head of the Catholic Church. Let the mother of God, Lady of Jasna Gora, raised to heaven, assist us in these efforts.

I would like to add just one more thing. Words of appreciation are reaching us from many pilgrims for the voivodship and municipal authorities who have facilitated the pilgrims' march. Thus, I convey my thanks for these gestures and the social stance because as Catholics we know how to express gratitude for every service rendered. We thank those who were in charge of supplies, providing military aid and maintaining order.

MILITIA INVESTIGATIONS REVEAL FOOD WASTAGE

AU161246 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Aug 82 p 5

['RD' report: "Shocking Wastage"]

[Text] For some time, the Citizens Militia has been carrying out systematic operations under the code name "Bison" aimed at revealing cases of uneconomical management at socialized agricultural units. At the same time, cases of food waste also demand attention. Unfortunately, there are many such cases which Lt Jacek Musial from the Bureau for Economic Offenses attached to the chief Citizens' Militia command informed journalists about on Wednesday.

In the first half of this year alone 20 proceedings started involving uneconomical management and wastage. Here are a few examples:

As a result of exceeding their powers and failing to exercise their duty in supervising investments and the functioning of the fruit and vegetable processing plant, the president and chief accountant of the argicultural production cooperative in Wola Pekarzewska caused losses amounting to Z5,642,000.

A former director of the agricultural circle cooperative in Paprotnia, Siedloe Voivodship, caused the death of 152 hogs and the spoilage of 48 tons of potatoes because he failed to fulfill his duties, while the chief accountant of the above cooperative failed to perform essential calculations in time and caused losses amounting to almost Z780,000. Losses at this agricultural circle cooperative are estimated at Z2.6 million.

Huge losses have also been caused by an irresponsible investment policy and neglect of installations. According to the data presented at a conference, the files of the Citizens' Militia contain a catalogue of 1,900 installations in socialized agriculture with a joint value of Z16 billion which are not in use and in some cases are falling into disrepair. These include 248 cowsheds valued at Z3.3 billion, 340 pigsheds at Z3.9 billion, 900 chicken batteries at over Z3 billion, 214 calving sheds at Z2.6 billion and 102 sheepsheds at Z1.2 billion. The greatest number of unused installations is to be found in agricultural production cooperatives, followed by agricultural circles and state farms. Militia controls are also revealing numerous cases of agricultural machines and equipment being wasted.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES EDUCATION, HEALTH

Preparation for School Year

LD162154 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 16 Aug. -- Before New School Year -- The Council of Ministers today examined the preparations of schools for the school year. In the new school year, 4.5 million children, that is, by 160,000 more than last year, will attend elementary schools, and 2.1 million young people will attend secondary schools.

The curricula for learning Polish language, history and civic knowledge and a preparatory course in social sciences in secondary schools were modified. The time of learning at vocational schools was extended to three years. The courses in history were introduced at these schools.

By September, over 200 new school buildings will be handed over for use and over 5,000 buildings will be repaired.

In the current school year, a new system of supplying schools with books will start to be implemented. Six-year-old children in kindergartens and pupils in the first forms in elementary schools will get textbooks free and pupils in the second and fifth forms will borrow them free of charge.

In view of the shortage of school utensils, the sales of notebooks and other school materials on coupons were introduced to ensure their proper supplies for pupils.

State of Public Health

LD162158 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 16 Aug -- State of the Population's Health -- The Council of Ministers acquainted itself today with a report on the state of health of the population. The incidence of contagious diseases showed a lasting decline over the last few years. The report shows that progress in arresting tuberculosis is unsatisfactory. It stated the veneral diseases were decreasing but the incidence was still high. Circulatory disorders topped the list of other serious ailments and heart attacks numbered about 70,000 annually.

Respiratory disorders were responsible for a considerable number of persons being on sick-leave, and the number was on the increase.

Excessive consumption of alcohol, neuroses and schizophrenic psychosis were listed among causes of mental health disorders.

Injuries, accidents and poisoning were the third largest cause of deaths, and their numbers were increasing. The number of road accidents was too high.

The Council of Ministers stated that the development of the material base of the health service and social welfare was unsatisfactory. It ordered that the health service step up efforts to improve the state of hygiene in the countryside. It also recommended that (?physiotherapy) should be used more widely to meet halfway social expectation.

CC INTERNAL PARTY COMMISSION MEETS 16 AUGUST

LD162258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Internal Party Commission was held today and attended by the organizational secretaries of the voivodship committees. The session was devoted to a discussion of the draft guidelines for the organization of meetings and report-back conferences in the fourth quarter of the current year and first quarter of the next. During the discussion the stress was placed on the importance of the coming report-back campaign for the shaping of political, ideological and organizational party unity. Proposals were submitted that should be included in the guidelines for organizing the report-back campaign. In the second item on the agenda the Internal Party Commission approved the text of a handbook for basic party organization secretaries. The session was chaired by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

ZSMP VOIVODSHIP LEADERS MEET IN WARSAW

LD162314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Chairmen of voivodship main boards of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] held a working meeting in Warsaw today. (?During) the meeting, the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers on setting up a Council of Ministers committee for youth affairs was discussed. The standpoint of the ZSMP on cooperation among socialist youth unions was discussed, as were the problems linked with preparations for the eighth plenary session of the ZSMP Main Board.

Those participating in the conference welcomed with pleasure the proposal to establish the committee, but at the same time [word indistinct] comments and proposals on the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers. Regarding the proposal on cooperation of socialist youth unions, the participants stated that the search for forms of cooperation should lead to a definition of contemporary (procedures) for solving problems free of bureaucratic, formalized methods of action. The ZSMP's proposed formula for setting up a consultative commission of socialist unions of Polish youth takes into account the independence, sovereignty and parity of individual organizations, giving them a true [word indistinct].

At the conclusion of the conference, the preparations (?in progress) for the eighth plenum of the main board, devoted to the role of the ZSMP in creating and consolidating the front of national accord, were discussed.

BEJGER ATTENDS GDANSK INTERPARTY MEETING

LD161412 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 16 Aug (PAP) -- Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo and first secretary of the Voivodship Committee, took part in the meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the PZPR and the political parties held in Gdansk. The meeting made an evaluation of the situation in Gdansk Voivodship, including Friday's attempt to organize a demonstration. The meeting also discussed joint political activities in the immediate future.

The representatives of the party and the political parties have expressed their gratitude to the coastal community for the prudence and civic bearing as a result of which the organizers of the riots failed to cause more serious incidents. They expressed the conviction that the coastal community takes an active part in the resolution of the difficulties of everyday life and will direct its business toward building national accord.

It is in this direction that the political activities will aim. This will also be the objective of the provisional council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth to be set up in the Gdansk Voivodship within the next few days. The deliberations at the meeting have confirmed yet again that the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD are unanimous concerning the directions for the building of national accord and also concerning action intended to achieve this target by the whole community.

CEAUSESCU, SIHANOUK HOLD OFFICIAL TALKS 16 AUG

Leaders' Views Outlined

AU161920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/8/1982 -- Talks took place in Snagov, on August 16, between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. The talks were attended by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of Political Committee of the CC of the RCP; Eugen Proca, minister of health; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the republic; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Participating were also Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, in charge of foreign affairs; Niek Tioulong, chief adviser to the president; Prince Norodom Chakrapong, minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, member of the Coordinating Committee on Social Actions and Public Health; Keat Chhon, adviser to the vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea.

Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the Romanian visit by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, welcoming him, and expressed the confidence that the exchange of views would contribute to the strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between the peoples of the two countries, to the development of the international cooperation and understanding.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed his great satisfaction at the opportunity to visit Romania again, to meet again Nicolae Ceausescu and conduct talks on matters related to the sitaution in Kampuchea, as well as in connection with aspects of the international situation. The guest warmly congratulated the Romanian people on its outstanding achievements won under the wise leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu on the road of progress and welfare. At the same time, he expressed the deep gratitude of the Kampuchean people for the steady support given by socialist Romania in its long fight for national freedom and independence.

In the talk, Norodom Sihanouk made an account of the tasks and goals of the Government of National Coalition of Democratic Kampuchea set up recently, stressing that its fundamental objective is the rallying of all political and social forces in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the country and the securing of the Kampuchean people's right to decide on its own destiny and on its socio-political system.

Reiterating Romania's position, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that socialist Romania declared and declares for a political settlement based on national reconciliation among all social and political forces that wish and work for an independent, democratic and non-aligned Kampuchea, on establishment of friendly, cooperative relations between Kampuchea and its neighbors relying upon the principles of international law. To this end, the foreign troops should withdraw from Kampuchea, conditions should be provided for the Kampuchean people to solve its issues by itself, without any outside immixture.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prince Norodom Sihanouk also had an exchange of views on current issues of international life. It was stressed that mankind traverses a period of great social and national transformations, consequent to the ever stronger affirmation of the peoples' will to develop free, self-dependent, to life in a climate of collaboration, security and peace.

At the same time, it was emphasized that the tension is mounting in international life consequent to the manifestation of the policy of strength and dictate, of immixture in other states' internal affairs, or redivision of the spheres of domination and influence, to the existance of states of conflict and war in various parts of the world, to the accumulation of still unsettled complex issues, to the unprecedented growth of the arms race, to the sharpening of the world economic crisis. It was considered that under the circumstances, the efforts of all peoples of the world, of the advanced forces everywhere, should be intensified for preventing the international situation from worsening, for the resumption and consolidation of the course of detente, national independence and peace, for the promotion of the cooperation and respect among nations.

Emphasis was also placed on the need for energetic action to be taken for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate issues by setting out from the observance of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to force and threat with force. In this frame, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need for negotiated settlement of the Middle East issues, pointing out that it was necessary especially that everything possible be done for a political solution in Beirut, for military disengagement, for the guaranteeing of Lebanon's integrity and independence and the settlement of the Palestinian issue based on the right to self-determination, inclusive of the foundation of an independent Palestinian state, for the establishment of relations of collaboration among all states, that should ensure the integrity and independence of both the Palestinian state and Israel and of the other states in the area. It was stressed that the most urgent issue of nowadays is the halting of the arms race, the accomplishment of disarmament, nuclear above all, the defence of all peoples' supreme right to life, freedom and peace.

About the situation in Europe, it was stressed that the accomplishment of security and the development of broad cooperation on the continent would have a positive influence on the whole evolution of international life, would contribute to the consolidation of peace and the promotion of collaboration in the world. Emphasis was placed on the profoundly negative effects of the world economic crisis, of the deepening gaps between the rich countries and poor countries and it was considered that a priority objective of the contemporary world is the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order that should favor all states' faster progress, especially of the lagging ones. They stressed that the just and durable settlement of the big issues facing mankind calls for the active participation of all states on fully equal footing, with an ever more important role devolving to the small and medium sized countries, the developing and non-aligned countries who make up the overwhelming majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of peace, independence and collaboration internationally. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Dinner for Sihanouk

AU161905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/8/1982 -- On August 16 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu, gave a dinner, at Snagov, in honor of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Democratic Kampuchea, and of Princess Monique Sihanouk.

Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazekas, Gheorghe Oprea, Ion Patan, Stefan Andrei, Miu Dobrescu, Petru Enache, Suzana Gadea as well as members of the government, other officials participated. There also attended Khieu Samphan, Niek Tioulong, Norodom Chakrapong, Keat Chhon, other Kampuchean officials. During the dinner, that passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere, President Nicolea Ceausescu and Prince Norodom Sihanouk proposed toasts.

## Ceausescu Toasts Sihanouk

AU162011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu" [AGERPRES headline] at 16 August dinner for Democratic Kampuchea's President Prince Sihanouk, in Snagov]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/8/1982 -- In the toast proposed at the dinner given on August 16 in honour of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Democratic Kampuchea, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the Kampuchean guests a warm salute and welcomed them and then said:

You visited Romania several times, unfortunately on most occasions under difficult conditions, when the Kampuchean people had to wage the fight for independence in order to become master in its own country. Now once again Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people live hard times. Being friends of the Kampuchean people -- to whom we have always granted support in their struggle for independence -- this time again we wish to express our solidarity and to wish them to regain full independence in order to be able to dedicate their efforts to the economic and social development and welfare in independence and freedom, choosing themselves their own path of development.

We consider, the Romanian head of state stressed, that at present there is a need for everything to be done in order to reach a national reconciliation among all the political and social forces that wish independence and the observation of the Kampuchean people's right to free development. There is a need for a withdrawal of the foreign troops from Kampuchea to be reached, for the Kampuchean people to be let to solve by itself the domestic problems, free from any foreign interference.

The present international situation, the grave events on a world plane prove strongly that the policy of detente cannot be achieved but with the firm application, in the interstate relations, of the principles of fully equal rights, observance of independence, noninterference in the domestic affairs and collaboration setting out from the principles of mutual advantage. Everything is necessary to be done for a renunciation for good of the policy of force and threat of force, for passing to solving the international problems, the interstate conflicts solely by means of negotiations. In this spirit Romania declares for and supports a political solution in Kampuchea, grounded on national reconciliation, on established friendly relations of collaboration between Kampuchea and neighbours.

Referring next to the developments in the Middle East Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted that it had to be solved by means of negotiations, that everything it had to be done for finding a political solution in Beirut, for military disengagement and then for a solution apt to guarantee integrity and independence to Lebanon and a resolution of the Palestinian issue grounded on the right to self-determination, the setting up of an independent Palestinian state included, the establishment of relations of collaboration among all the states, apt to ensure integrity and independence also to the Palestinian state and to Israel, and to the other states in the zone. We believe that it would meet the respective peoples' interests, the interests of peace and national independence if an end were put to the military conflicts and if a negotiated way were resorted to for solving peacefully the problems, President Ceausescu said.

Grave problems exist in the world as a consequence of the arms race, of the accumulating arms, nuclear arms first of all, added he, stressing that everything must be done for passing to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, for a cut in the military spending, for a policy of peace apt to guarantee the people a chance to economic and social development, freely and independently. Showing that in Europe many problems are in need of solution, the president mentioned once again that Romania declared firmly for halting the siting of intermediate-range missiles in Europe for the withdrawal of the existing ones, for a Europe free from all nuclear weapons.

We believe, he said, that we must do everything for a successful conclusion of the Madrid conference, for a conference on confidence building and disarmament in Europe, for a United Europe, grounded on the observance of the social system in each state and of each people's national independence. In the Balkans we are concerned with peaceful collaboration for achieving a world free from nuclear arms in this part of Europe.

At the same time there are grave problems in the world, caused by the ever wider gaps between the rich and the poor. That is why we consider that everything must be done in order to reach adequate agreements concerning support for the development of the less developed countries, for achieving a new international economic order grounded on equality, equity and mutual advantage. Actually, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, under the international economic circumstances if underdevelopment is not eradicated, if a new international economic order is [not] implemented, ensuring economic stability and progress to each people will be very difficult, the new economic order being at the same time an important share in the policy of peace, independence, disarmament.

Finding solutions to these complex problems requires the participation in the international life of all states -- of the small and medium-sized countries in the first place -- the strengthening of the solidarity among the developing countries, an overcoming of the divergencies within the non-aligned movement, a strengthening of their unity in order to fulfill the mission they have in the international life. At the same time there must be an increased role of the United Nations Organization, of other international bodies in view of ensuring solutioning -- with the united might of all the peoples -- of the complex problems emerged in the international life.

In all these, the Romanian head of state said, a decisive part is played by the masses of people everywhere. Life proves that in taking ever more united and stronger action the anti-imperialist forces, the peoples everywhere can cause a halting of the arms race, a democratic solutioning of the international issues to the interest of the right to existence of each people, can ensure the independence of each nation, a lasting peace worldwide.

Highlighting then that Romania worked and works for the development of the collaboration with all states of the world irrespective of social system, Nicolae Ceausescu said: I would like that the relations between Romania and Kampuchea, friendly relations grounded on old collaboration, should continuously develop. We wish the relations with the Government of Coalition, with the president of Democratic Kampuchea to make a lasting basis for the struggle aiming at the winning back of Kampuchea's independence and her free and independent development.

The Romanian people, the Government of Romania will do their utmost in order to contribute to the policy of detente, peace, national independence, to the observance of every nation's independence, will back and develop the collaboration with the Kampuchean people, with the Government of Coalition, convinced as they are that this meets the interests of the Kampuchean people; of all peoples in Indochina, the cause of peace and international collaboration, said President Nicolae Ceausescu concluding his toast. At the same time, he wished the Kampuchean people success in the fastest winning back of its independence.

PRESIDENT'S INTERVIEW IN EGYPTIAN WEEKLY

AU162020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Interview Granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu With the Diplomatic Correspondent of the MAY Egyptian Weekly" -- AGERPRES headline, in Bucharest on 13 August]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/8/1982 -- The interview President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania granted with the diplomatic correspondnet of the MAY Egyptian Weekly on August 13, was released in Bucharest.

Answering more questions about the possible solutions to the Palestinian question as well as to the PLO question in Lebanon, President Ceausescu stated:

At present, a special serious situation has emerged in the Middle East as a result of Israel's military actions in Lebanon and, especially of the military actions in Beirut. Taking this into account, it is necessary to determine the cessation of Israel's military acts in Beirut and in Lebanon in general, to provide conditions for military disengagement, for the withdrawal of military forces from Beirut and to pass to Israeli troops' withdrawal from Lebanon. Taking into account the agreement on the Palestinian military forces' withdrawal from Beirut, it is necessary to ensure a complete ceasefire and adequate guarantees of security for achieving this operation.

The settlement of the questions in Beirut is seen as a part of the definitive settlement of both the situation in Lebanon, and the Palestinian question. We consider that the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon should be achieved, that Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity should be ensured. Likewise, as I have already mentioned -- the efforts should be furthered for the complete settlement of the Palestinian question, which is in fact the essential question of a durable and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In Romania's opinion, a new international conference should be organized with the participation of all concerned states, of the Palestine Liberation Organization included, with a view to solving the question of the Palestinian people, on the basis of its right to self-determination and of building an independent Palestinian state. Now, we consider that the political, diplomatic actions must be given prime of place for the achievement of a global peace in the Middle East. In this framework, we consider that a mutual recognition should be reached between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. It is -- and it must be -- enough room in the Middle East for both an independent Palestinian state and the State of Israel. In general, we consider that it is in the interest of all states in the Middle East that a just and lasting peace should be achieved, that relations of collaboration and good neighbourhood be established. As far as she is concerned, Romania will do her utmost to make her contribution to the achievement of a lasting peace, but I would like to mention that the states in the Middle East, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, should play the main role and carry on the main activity.

In the situation created in Beirut and in Lebanon everything possible should be done for putting an end to the war in Beirut, for achieving disengagement and then for the complete withdrawal from Lebanon. But this is just a part of the actions for the complete settlement of the questions in the Middle East, for a global, lasting peace. All states, the international community should do everything to determine the achievement of a global peace in the Middle East. As I have already mentioned, I consider that the convening of an international conference is at present a very significant and maybe the surest way for an as fast as possible settlement of the Middle East questions. The United Nations Organization must play an active and important role in the organization of an international conference and in the settlement of the questions in the Middle East. At the same time, I consider that the United States, as well as the Soviet Union -- and I should add, all the permanent members of the Security Council -- should play an active role in guaranteeing and achieving peace, in the settlement of the Palestinian question included.

Upon the request fo the Egyptian journalist to give details on the Romanian initiative to convene an internatonal conference on the Middle East issue, Romania's president said: Starting from the need to solve by means of negotiations the issues in the Middle East, even during the talks with President As-Sadat, in Ismailia, we discussed about the need to organize an international conference which should provide conditions for the participation in negotiations of all concerned states, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Under the present circumstances, I consider it necessary and very topical to convene such a conference. As I have already mentioned, during such a meeting all the questions among the states in the Middle East should be discussed and settled, including -- or, first of all -- the Palestinian question, on the basis of the Palestinian state. It is obvious that this requires Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories, inclusive of the Golan Heights, as well as the resolution of Jerusalem's question.

Related to Israel's actions in that zone and the need for Israeli troops' withdrawal from the Arab occupied territories, Nicolae Ceausescu said: After peace was achieved between Egypt and Israel it was necessary to take most responsible action for achieving global peace. Israel's military actions in Lebanon only succeed in raising huge obstacles in the way of a global peace. That is why, as I have mentioned, it is necessary for Israel to give up military actions, to withdraw its forces from Lebanon and to pass to negotiations, with the Palestine Liberation Organization included with other Arab states, for the achievement of a global peace, based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, on the resolution of the Palestinian question -- inclusive of the setting up of a Palestinian state -- on the reestablishment of relations of good neighbourliness which should ensure the integrity and sovereignty of all the states in the zone. Romania has always declared for Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied after the 1967 war and for the settlement of the Palestinian question -- as the main question in the Middle East. At present, it is more necessary and topical than ever to achieve Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories, from Lebanon, as well as a political settlement of all the questions, which should ensure a global lasting peace in the Middle East.

Romania did not and does not want to play the role of a go-between in the conflict between Iran and Iraq -- President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, answering another question asked by the correspondent. But, he went on, from the very beginning we have declared for the cessation of fights, for the withdrawal of both sides' troops within the international boundaries existing before the beginning of the war and for the settlement of the questions between the two countries by means of peaceful negotiations. The war had already brought about many casualties and material damages in the two states. Its continuation will undoubtedly deteriorate the situation and will augment losses for both sides. At the same time, the continuation of the war will have destabilizing influences in the whole area. Romania considers that it is in the interests of both peoples to ensure their economic and social development, to maintain their territorial integrity and sovereignty. A powerful Iraq and a powerful Iran are a lasting base for stability and peace in the whole region. In this spirit, we consider that everything possible should be done for an end to be put as fast as possible to the fight and for the cessation of the war.

Referring to the question of a summit meeting of the Arab countries, Romania's president considered it a question to be agreed upon and achieved by Arab countries. In our opinion, under the present circumstances it is necessary that everything should be done for overcoming the differences among the Arab countries, for the consolidation of their collaboration and solidarity, for action to be taken in close unity with a view to settling the questions in the Middle East -- inclusive of the questions in Lebanon and of the Palestinian question -- in the spirit and on the basis of the principles I have talked about.

In his interview President Nicolae Ceausescu also approached the following aspects:

The relations between Romania and Egypt:

It is known that the relations between Romania and Egypt have recorded strong development in the period when the Egyptian state was headed by the late President As-Sadat. An important role was played in this respect by the numerous meetings and talks I had with President As-Sadat. During such meetings we discussed every time extensively the Middle East issue and the ways to attaining peace. I should like to mention President As-Sadat's permanent preoccupation for the cessation of the war against Israel, for peace, for conditions to be provided for the Egyptian people's development in peace. President As-Sadat should be credited with having understood it that the Egyptian people's future was linked to the securing of peace. It is in this frame that one should regard the peace initiative of historic importance President As-Sadat promoted for the beginning of the negotiations with Israel and for the achievement of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. It is well known that thanks to that initiative the peace treaty was achieved and the whole of the Sinai was redeemed to Egypt, and peace was restored between Egypt and Israel.

What if there would have been another option as well? There is only one option other than the policy of peace, the achievement of peace, namely the military option -- war. The war could not and cannot solve the problems among various states. It is only through a real policy of peace, of understanding that the problems, no matter how complicated, can be solved, that peace can be ensured as well as conditions of economic and social development, of welfare for every people.

I have had several meetings with President Mubarak. Within them, we have discussed problems of the bilateral relations and I would like to mention the fact that President Mubarak was every time very preoccupied with the development of the collaboration between our countries. At the same time, we have discussed problems of the Middle East, problems of the peace between Egypt and Israel and a host of other international problems. I would also like to mention that ever since President Mubarak took over the office of president of Egypt the relations between Romania and Egypt kept developing. New agreements were achieved on economic, technological, scientific and cultural collaboration and cooperation.

I have agreed together with President Mubarak to meet soon in order to discuss together both the questions of the Romanian-Egyptian relations and the complex international issues. We hope the meeting will take place as soon as possible and expect with great pleasure President Mubarak's visit to Romania.

As regards the message sent by President Mubarak through his adviser, I would mention the fact that it referred especially to the current issues in the Middle East, to the situation in Lebanon and the ways of solving these problems. I must say with great satisfaction that on these problems Romania's and Egypt's positions are identical or very similar. Both Romania and Egypt wish to contribute to the political, negotiated settlement of these problems. At the same time, the message referred to the Romanian-Egyptian relations and to the oncoming summit meeting. This message fits in the practice settled between ourselves, to consult each other on all problems of mutual interest, and is an expression of the good relations existing between our countries, between me and President Mubarak.

The Romanian-Arab Relations:

Romania has good relations with almost all Arab states. Even with those with which we do not have yet diplomatic relations, we have economic relations and various exchanges of views on international issues. In general, I would like to mention that the economic, technico-scientific relations between Romania and the Arab countries have recorded strong development and that they are grounded on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and non-immixture in internal affairs. Just like the relations with Egypt, the relations with the Arab countries are in the interest of our peoples and stand for an important factor of international collaboration and peace.

European security and the question of military blocs' abolition:

Romania has always declared for the abolition of the military blocs -- of the NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty -- and for the interstate relations to be grounded upon the principles of equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat with force.

As it is known, there is high tension in international life again. The arms race has taken on huge scope. Therefore, it is more necessary now than ever that everything be done to halt the arms race, to pass to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all. The recent session of the United Nations organization has strongly emphasized the whole mankind's worry and concern over the grave situation caused by the arms race.

Action should be taken in full responsibility within the current negotiations in view of halting the arms race and passing to disarmament. We have greeted the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in this respect. We consider it necessary that most (?resolute) action be taken at the Geneva disarmament committee for proper understandings to be reached in this respect.

Since at the recent session of the United Nations Romania has advanced a host of proposals about the problems of disarmament and peace, I do not wish to repeat them now. I would only mention the need for the United Naitons, its agencies to act a more important part in the attainment of this vital desideratum of the peoples. In this frame, the participation of all states and first of all of the small and medium-sized states should be ensured in the settlement of the grave international problems. At the same time, the peoples everywhere should intensify their efforts and actions, that have gained huge proportions of late, in order to induce the governments to pass to actual disarmament. Under the current circumstances, the role of the masses, of the peoples everywhere, is decisive for the policy of disarmament, of national independence and peace.

As it is well known, the two military blocs -- the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty -- carry on activity in fact in Europe. Actually this has also led to the fact that the main military forces, nuclear weapons included, are concentrated on the European Continent. Therefore, the abolition of the military blocs would be of special importance for the lessening of the tension and the accomplishment of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament above all. Taking account of the complex issues, we consider that we should do everything possible now in order to attain the goals of collaboration, security and cooperation in Europe, in the spirit of the Helsinki-signed documents. The aboliton of the military blocs will result from the development of the confidence, collaboration and friendship among the European countries.

We should build in Europe new relations, of equality, observance of independence, that should ensure Europe's unity based on the observance of the existing social systems, on every European nation's independence and sovereignty. In this spirit, we attach great importance to the Madrid meeting which will resume proceedings in the oncoming autumn. We wish this meeting to end with best possible results and to lead to the convening of a conference on confidence and disarmament in Europe. Like I said before, we view the development of the collaboration in the Balkans and the turning of the Balkans into a zone of peace as part and parcel of European cooperation and security. The achievement of security and cooperation in Europe also implies the halting of the emplacement of medium-range missiles, the withdrawal and dismantlement of the ones in place. The building of security and cooperation in Europe, the halting of the medium-range and any other nuclear missiles make a factor of outstanding importance not only for Europe but for the peace of the whole world.

The Balkan and Adriatic states' future:

Romania has declared and decalres most firmly for the development of the collaboration and friendship among the Balkan countries, for the achievement of a nuclear-free zone in this region and in the Adriatic region as well. We consider that under the current circumstances it is necessary that the activity should be intensified on this line and I would like to mention Romania's good relations with all states on the Balkans. We consider that new meetings should be held among the Balkan countries at various levels and a summit meeting should be prepared, with a view to establishing by joint agreement the ways to turning the Balkans into a zone of peace free of nuclear weapons.

The necessity of convening the Third World countries' summit conference: Under the present international circumstances, under the ever stronger interrelation among various states and groups of states, finding a solution to the issue of underdevelopment and setting in a new economic order are necessary for overcoming the economic crisis, for the stability of the world economy and for a harmonious development of all the states. In order to discuss all these problems and to establish a common strategy, Romania believes that there is a need for a summit conference of the developing countries. At the same time the developing countries can and must strengthen their collaboration in the fields of economy, technology and science, in order to achieve with their own effort too, a more rapid economic and social progress.

In the final part of his interview, President Nicolae Ceausescu presented a cursory survey of Romania's development in the 38 years since the triumph of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of national and social liberation (August 23, 1944), pointing out inter alia:

Over the period, particularly over the years of the socialist construction, Romania has made a historic progress. As a whole the Romanian industrial output is today some 50 fold larger than before the war. We have developed new, highly technical industrial branches and I might say the Romanian industry can be compared today to that of many developed countries. We have developed strongly science and education, which are decisive factors for the entire economic and social development and for the construction of a modern, highly technical industry. In the past we produced some 300,000 tons of steel, at present we turn out some 13 million tons. Our electric power generation was 1.5 million kwh, this year we would generate over 70 billion kwh. Virtually, the Romanian industry is apt to solve the most complex technical problems, inclusive of the production of nuclear equipment for power generation. Agriculture has been developed powerfully, too. The farm output is three fold and a half larger than in the past. Of course we do not consider we have achieved everything, neither in industry, nor in agriculture, and we have efforts for further developing both sectors of activity.

The national income has gone up nearly 15 fold and setting out from this there has been improved the standard of living, the incomes of the working people in all the sectors. Taking year 1950 as a base for comparison, the incomes of the working people have gone up nearly eight fold. You saw the houses, the social and cultural buildings in Bucharest and in other localities of this country. All these attest to the achievements and efforts made by the Romanian people for economic and social development, for a better and better standard of living.

Over the present quinquennium we want to achieve a new quality of work and life, and to pass from the stage of a socialist developing country to that of a socialist medium-developed country. The entire Romanian people is taking most resolved action for achieving these targets, supports firmly the domestic and foreign policy promoted by the party, considering it to meet to the full the vital interests of the entire nation. Just as you said, yesterday you participated in the civic rally and you had a chance to read the mind of the working people in our country. I should like to mention that everything we have achieved is the very result of the people's enthusiasm and unanimous participation in the socialist construction, of the fact that everything done by our party and government and state is meant for the development of the country, of the people's welfare and happiness.

DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS CSSR POSTAL MINISTER

Good Relations Noted

AU162127 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/8/82 -- On August 16, Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Petrescu received Vlastimil Chalupa, minister of posts and telecommunications of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, now on a Romanian visit. During the interview the sides evoked with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries, the ascending course they witnessed in the spirit of the agreements and understandings reached during the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak. At the same time they highlighted new ways of collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia, in the field of posts and telecommunications included.

Postal, Communications Pact Signed

AU162130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/8/82 — On August 16 an agreement was signed between the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Czechoslovakia Socialist Republic, concerning the collaboration in the field of posts and telecommunications, in Bucharest. The document establishes measures for expanding the collaboration between the similar bodies in the two countries in the field of telephone, telegraph, posts and other mutual services.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN SPACE MEETING IN VIENNA

AU122003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Vienna (AGERPRES) 12/08/1982 -- Taking the floor during the plenary meeting on August 12 of the Second UN Conference for the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space the Romanian chief delegate enlarged upon the conception of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, in connection with the integration of the most advanced gains of the contemporary revolution in science and technology into the work of building a modern and prosperous Romania, space research and its applications included. He showed that Romania's long-term programmes stipulated that research should also channel towards the use of satellites for meeting concrete requirements of the economy within a broad international cooperation.

In that context, he showed that the current conference was called upon to substantially contribute, through its discussions and recommendations, to stimulating the policy of international collaboration and cooperation in the field of applying space techniques and technologies. The developing countries, the small and medium-sized countries, all the countries of the world, the speaker emphasized, starting from the fact that outer space is an asset and a resource belonging to the whole mankind, are directly interested in its unrestricted and advantageous use, in the interests of all peoples, in the implementation of programmes contributing to their stepped-up economic development. In this respect the Romanian representative advanced concrete proposals regarding the ways and means of strengthening international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

As regards the use of outer space, he further said, Romania adheres to the concerns and anxiety expressed by the peoples of the whole world in connection with its transformation into an area of military competition and considers that palpable measures be taken with a view to halting the arms race in outer space. The speaker also referred to Romania's achievements and concerns in the field of research into and application of space techniques, to the implementation of the economic development programmes stressing that the National Council for Science and Technology, guided by Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng., channels the concerns in the field of outer space primarily towards the application of space techniques, involves the scientists in Romania in the efforts made internationally for grasping further aspects of the universe, multilaterally studying the biosphere and the earth's crust, with concrete applications in telecommunications, meteorology, geology, agriculture and hydrology.

ENACHE RECEIVES SECRETARY OF GREEK CP-INTERIOR

AU170728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/8/1982 -- On August 16 Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met Kostas Filinis, member of the Executive Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece-Interior who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. On the occasion, the guest requested that RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed from the party's leadership, from Yannis Banias, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece-Interior warm greetings and best wishes of success in his activity at the head of the RCP and Romanian state. Enache conveyed in behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and best wishes to the leadership of the CP of Greece-Interior, to Yannis Banias. During the meeting, they exchanged information on the activity and current preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Greece-Interior, and expressed the wish to further develop and deepen the good relations and the solidarity between the two parties in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard, in the interests of the Romanian and Hellenic peoples, of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of progress, collaboration and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

REPORTAGE ON FINAL ACTIVITIES OF MALIAN SUMMIT

Stambolic Dinner Honors Traore

LD161250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2011 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, organized a formal dinner today in honor of Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, following the offical Yugoslav-Mali talks. Apart from those who took part in the talks, the following also attended the dinner: Branko Pesic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Nikola Kmezic, president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly; Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and other Yugoslavs. In the toast which Petar Stambolic proposed on this occasion he expressed satisfaction at the successful development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, saying:

Your current visit is taking place at a time when we are confronted with an exceptionally unfavorable situation in international relations. Permit me on this occasion to mention some of the problems, the existence of and lack of solution for which cause deep concern.

Here, above all, I have in mind the fact which is being daily confirmed of the ever increasing practice of the policy of force and pressure in international relations by large countries in relation to small ones, the strong in relation to the weak, and the revival of the idea of redistributing spheres of interest, as well as the fact that we live in a world of crises and wars which may be transformed overnight into general disaster.

So the situation in the Middle and Near East is the object of our special concern. For so many years Israel has committed aggression against neighboring countries persistently, brutally and with impunity. Now it is waging a heedless war of genocide against the Palestinian people, even today when there is finally a dominant view in the world to the effect that there can only be a lasting and just peace in this disturbed part of the world when the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and their own independent state on its national territory are realized.

We are no less concerned at the continuation of the war between two countries which are friendly to us and nonaligned, Iraq and Iran. This war has already caused enormous casualties. Its continuation -- and we have pointed out to all sides on several occasions -- threatens to cause long-term consequences for peace and security not only in that region, but also harming the policy and movement of nonalignment.

We are also witnessing a situation in which friendly African countries and the OAU are being confronted with numerous problems and conflict situations. Of course, these are not problems of Africa alone, or of individual regions. They are a part of world relations and they are reflected in these relations. In their united and resolute struggle against apartheid and in efforts to overcome the legacy of a colonial past and so speed up economic development our friends in Africa are confronted with many serious obstacles. The most complex is, of course, the tendency for Africa to become a testing ground for rivalry between the big powers again, and the political and ideological polarization into exclusive features which can only suit others. Problems connected with the West Sahara, the situation in Chad, complex relations in the Horn of Africa, and southern Africa and Namibia, (?to mention) only some of the key world problems, merely confirm this.

In these conditions the maximum involvement and joint efforts by African countries in maintaining the OAU's unity are all the more significant. We value highly the role of your country and of you yourself in such efforts.

We are deeply conscious that the economic position of the African countries and other developing countries is increasingly difficult. This is also why we constantly stress the need for comprehensive and specific action aimed at undertaking clear and total measures to solve world economic problems and to open up the way for the development of a new international economic order. This is a process which must encompass all countries, large and small. The most developed and those which are only at the start of their path [word indistinct] must all be involved.

Particularly today when international relations have entered a crisis in which the resolution of vital world problems is becoming increasingly difficult, much of the world is watching the policy and movement of nonalignment. Because of the role which our movement can and should play we attach exceptional significance to the successful holding of the seventh summit of nonaligned countries. We say this because we consider that only the complete success of this top gathering can mobilize and establish the orientations of the main action of nonaligned countries in favor of strengthening peace, security and the independent development of countries and peoples, and give new vigor to initiatives aimed at stopping the arms race and starting global negotiations on international economic cooperation.

The long-standing cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mali in the context of the Nonaligned Movement, aimed at strengthening its unity and action capability, is the guarantee that our two countries will do all in their power to achieve these aims.

Today, Mr President, we have again stressed the significance and interest of both sides in the continued development of comprehensive cooperation between our two countries, particularly economic cooperation. So I am convinced that this visit of yours will be a stimulus to our joint aspirations to implement such cooperation, which will suit the long-term interests of both Mali and Yugoslavia.

Malian Radio Reports Speeches

AB161853 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The president of the republic, Gen Moussa Traore, who arrived in Belgrade yesterday for official talks with President Petar Stambolic, will end his friendly and working visit to Yugoslavia this afternoon at 1700. The secretary general of the party is accompanied on his Yugoslav trip by the foreign minister, Alioune Blondin Beye, and Ambassador Moussa Coulibaly. From Belgrade, here is our reporter (Baba Diosso):

After the welcoming ceremonies, the two heads of state and their respective delegations drove to the "White Palace" -- the residence of the president of the republic during his stay here in Belgrade -- for discussions behind closed doors.

Last evening at 1900, the president of the SFRY Presidency, Petar Stambolic, gave a dinner party in honor of President Moussa Traore. Two toasts were made on this occasion. First was that of the president of the SFRY Presidency, Petar Stambolic:

"I have the pleasure to salute and warmly welcome you on behalf of the Presidency of the SFRY and on my own behalf." It was in those words that President Stambolic began his toast yesterday evening. "Once again," Stambolic continued, "we will have the opportunity, dear friend, to assure you of the sincere feelings of sympathy of the Yugoslav nationalities toward the Malian people. Your visit confirms once more these mutual feelings and demonstrates the quality of the ties existing between the SFRY and Mali since the early days of your independence. We are pleased that our President Tito was the first foreign head of state to visit free and independent Mali," President Stambolic continued. "Since then, more than 2 decades ago, each of our meetings was a new link of friendship and understanding."

"I must stress once again, and with a particular pleasure, the long-standing dialogue -- which we can describe as permanent -- as well as our exchange of ideas. I want to underline the similarity, even the identiy of views which has always characterized our meetings both here and in your country, in a spirit of understanding and mutual confidence."

The president of the SFRY Presidenty did not fail to speak about the international situation which is currently dominated by tensions and a policy of force and pressure by the big countries over the weak ones.

For his part, President Moussa Traore expressed happiness to be in Yugoslavia once again. After conveying the friendly greetings of the Malian people, its party and its government to the Yugoslav people and their leaders, the secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] said that his current visit to Yugoslavia is within the framework of the desire to consolidate and strengthen the scope of cooperation existing between Yugoslavia and Mali.

[Begin Traore recording] Mr President, this visit is of very particular importance to us because it enables us to have fruitful discussions. It will also be an opportunity for us to see the great achievements which demonstrate the enthusiasm to work and the high political awareness of the hard working Yugoslav people. The visit is also within the framework of our desire to consolidate and strengthen the scope of activities for our cooperation. Finally, I am convinced that a new step has been taken in the development of the understanding between the two countries.

Mr President, as you know, the Malian people are resolutely determined to build an independent and well-planned national economy in conformity with our history and the demands of our socioeconomic environment. This economy is particularly geared toward the needs of our people who must first of all rely on their own strength with a view to mastering their destiny. Food self-suffiency, the mastering of our waters and the development of our mineral potentialities are the cornerstones of our economic development program. The Malian people, united within their party, are resolutely embracing this program. Despite the hard times we have experienced since [word indistinct] because of an endemic drought, and the effects of an international economic situation characterized by inflation, as well as the energy crisis, the Malian people, united within the UDPM, continue their struggle for welfare and progress with determination and perseverance.

Mr. President, Yugoslavia and Mali both share the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement and are convinced of the necessity (? for justice) and understanding at international meetings with a view to favoring the establishment of a new and more just international order. [end recording]

This morning, the president of the republic laid a wreath at the grave of President Tito, at the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center. At 1500, he will receive the heads of diplomatic missions of African countries in the SFRY. Apart from the talks between Presidents Moussa Traore and Petar Stambolic, we must note those between the foreign minister, Alioune Blondin Beye, and the SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, Lazar Mojsov.

## Foreign Affairs Ministers Meet

LD161754 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17, 16 (TANJUG) -- The political and economic crisis pressing international relations and accounting for a growing paralysis in international communication and other forms of international negotiations call for the intensification of the activities of the movement of the nonaligned, it was noted here today during the two-hour talks between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov and his Mali colleague M.A. Blondin Beye.

The movement of the nonaligned, an independent and non-bloc factor, can significantly contribute to the solution of the existing crises. In this context, both sides stressed the need for the seventh nonaligned summit to be held as soon as possible.

Mojsov and Beye urged the further expansion and promotion of traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Mali.

Malian Officials Depart 16 Aug

LD161800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, today ended his friendly visit to our country. At Belgrade's Surcin Airport the high-ranking guest from Mali was seen off by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Branko Pesic, president of the Serbian Socialist Republic Assembly; Federal Executive Council member Rikard Stajner; Col Gen Petar Gracanin, chief of the general staff; and other dignataries saw him off as well.

Joint Communique Issued

LD162320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Joint Statement on Yugoslav-Mali Talks" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, Gen Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, paid a working and friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the period between 15-17 August 1982.

President of the Republic of Mali Gen Moussa Traore, accompanied by members of his delegation, visited the House of Flowers and laid a wreath on President Tito's grave.

During the talks which developed between His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore and Petar Stambolic, president of SFRY Presidency, and between his excellency Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and His Excellency Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, friendship and understanding was shown, an identity of view was noted on the most important questions referring to bilateral relations and the present international situation.

In addition to the two presidents the following took part in the talks:

On the Yugoslav side: Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; (Dimitar Janevski), assistant federal secretary; Aleksandar Psoncak, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Mali; Dragoslav Pejic, foreign political adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency; and (Vladimir Sindjelic) head of department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

On the Mali side: His Excellency Maitre Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Moussa Coulibaly, Mali ambassador to Yugoslavia; (Tidiani Guisse), diplomatic adviser to the president; and Modibo Diarra, press and information adviser.

During the talks it was assessed with pleasure that the visit by the Mali president represents a further contribution to the fruitful cooperation between the two countries over a period of many years and that conditions exist for further advance on the basis of equality, mutual advantage and reciprocal respect. A positive assessment was made of the present development of economic cooperation and the need to increase commodity exchange and develop higher forms of cooperation in this area was stressed.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, discussed the current international situation and with deep concern pointed out its further deterioration. Nonsolution of burning political and economic problems, the increasingly present use of force and the recourse to pressure, nonsolution of existing and emergence of fresh crises, the increasingly conspicuous rivalry of the superpowers and blocs and the further arms race pose a dangerous threat to world peace and security.

In a thorough exchange of views the two sides paid special attention to the irreplaceable role which the polciy and movement of nonalignment should have in the solution of key international political and economic problems, and in keeping with their historic responsibility for peace and progress in the world. Evaluating that the policy of nonalignment has asserted itself as a powerful and independent extrabloc factor and as the only realistic alternative to the bloc division of the world, they pointed out the need to make additional efforts to preserve the unity of nonaligned countries and consolidate their role in international relations. The readiness of Mali and Yugoslavia was reiterated with joint efforts to contribute to the realization of the authentic principles and objectives of the policy of nonaligned countries.

At a time when all significant multilateral forms of negotiations are blocked the two sides believe that the holding of a successful conference of nonaligned heads of state or government becomes all the more important to allow these countries to make their contribution and proposals to settle international relations, to renew comprehensive and universal detente, resolve crisis situations and major problems, initiate global negotiations, halt the arms race, and others. The two sides particularly advocated the consolidation of the UN role for actions which will lead to enabling the world organization to carry out the tasks envisaged by the UN Charter.

Discussing the situation in Africa the two sides noted that African countries and the OAU are confronted by numerous problems and also by conflict situations. They agreed that steps should be taken to arrest unfavorable development in this continent which has occurred due to the slowing down of the process of the full decolonization of Africa, to pressure by neocolonialization forces, and because of tendencies to impose political and ideological exclusivity on the African countries, which expresses the interest of the great powers and of the blocs, and which on the whole creates conditions for growing bloc rivalry and influence.

The two sides stressed the significance and the role which OAU should have in Africa and in the international area. They gave their full support for efforts to preserve the unity and action capability of this organization and also for its struggle for the liquidation of colonialism and the solution of complex political, social and economic problems confronting African countries.

The two sides vehemently denoun ed the policy of apartheid, unlawful occupation of Nambia by the racist outh African regime and aggressive actions by South Africa against Angola and frontline countries.

They again stressed full support for the struggle of the people of Namibia and their legitimate representative, SWAPO, [South-West African People's Organization] for the soonest possible implementation of independence and territorial integrity on the basis of the UN decisions and of the resolutions of the conferences of nonaligned countries.

Views were also exchanged on the situation in Europe and the need to strengthen the process of the European Security and Cooperation Conference was stressed, due to the situation in this area and also further afield. Special emphasis was placed on the contribution which the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe are making in this respect.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Gen Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, expressed particular concern over the situation in the Near and Middle East. They vehemently denounced the continued brutal and unpunished aggression by Israel against neighboring countries and the policy of genocide against the Palestinian people.

They called for a cease-fire, the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces and for the solution of this conflict and the Middle East crisis in accordance with UN resolutions, meetings of nonaligned countries, and particularly in accordance with the decisions of the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau held in Nicosia in connection with Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The two sides also stressed that no solution of the Middle East crisis can be comprehensive, equitable or lasting unless the PLO is recognized as the only legitimate and authentic representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two sides expressed their concern over the war between Iraq and Iran, two nonaligned countries, whose continuation can have far-reaching negative consequences not only for the sides in the conflict, but for peace and security in the Middle East area and further afield. Bearing in mind the negative implications which this conflict has on the capability for action by the Nonaligned Movement, both sides appealed again for an immediate cessation of military operations and for a quest for a peaceful solution on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and of nonaligned policy.

The problem of international economic relations and of the deteriorated economic position of African and other developing countries was discussed in the talks with great attention. The need for further action in the quest for concrete and comprehensive measures for the solution of international economic problems and the establishment of a new international economic system was stressed. Despite the inequality of the international economic system and the stagnation of the North-South dialogue, the two sides reiterated that the developing countries were discussed in the talks with great attention. The need for further action in the quest for concrete and comprehensive measures for the solution of international economic problems and the establishment of a new international economic system was stressed. Despite the inequality of the international economic system and the stagnation of the North-South dialogue, the two sides reiterated that the developing countries and especially the nonaligned countries should step up their cooperation and establish a real flow of South-North trade as a matter of urgency. It was stressed that in order to overcome the deep gulf between the developed and the developing countries a joint dialogue was required and that reliance on one's own forces and reciprocal cooperation were an important component and essential condition for the accelerated development of the developing countries.

The president of the Republic of Mali thanked Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, the leadership and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia for the warm and cordial hospitality given to him.

President Moussa Traore invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit the Mali Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date of the visit will be established later.

VLAJKOVIC ATTENDS STATE DINNER ON BANGLADESH TOUR

LD162234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Dacca, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- Asanuddin Chowdhury, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, gave a formal dinner this evening in honor of Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency. Among the many guests were also Husain Mohammad Ershad, chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh, members of the Council of Ministers and a considerable number of the most prominent figures in the country's sociopolitical and public life.

During the dinner President Chowdhury and his guest Radovan Vlajokvic exchanged toasts.

The president of Bangladesh stressed at the beginning of his toast that the destiny of Bangladesh and Yugoslavia, though two geographically distant countries, "is linked by common hopes, aspirations, values and ideals."

In this connection he emphasized in particular that Bangladesh and Yugoslavia "are consistently loyal to the principles of the policy of nonalignment and to the struggle for peace, progress and stability in the world."

Our two countries -- Chowdhury also said -- also have the common desire to improve the conditions of life of those peoples on our planet who are still eking out a bare existence in poverty, and, therefore, we are very grateful for the aid you have been extending to us until now.

Thanking his host, Vlajkovic said: I would like first of all to stress that Yugoslavia, in its relations with other countries, continues to follow firmly and consistently the path which it chose while President Tito was at its head. The substance of this path lies in the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, in respect for the independence, equality, sovereignty and integrity of other countries and in noninterference in their internal affairs. It is on these principles that we wish to build good relations with all countries while we pay particular attention to the development of broad and comprehensive cooperation with nonaligned countries. It is also in this light that Yugoslavia looks on cooperation with friendly Bangladesh.

The historic mission, Vlajkovic went on, of the policy and movement of nonalignment imposes the obligation on nonaligned countries to invest maximum efforts in the present conditions of exacerbated world political and economic relations, of the intensified arms race and blocking detente, in order that this negative development be halted. We must do everything in our power to halt the dangerous and uncontrolled trend of the chain effect of the expansion and linking up of conflicts and hotbeds of crises which are engulfing nearly all continents. In this context it is of exceptional significance that the forthcoming seventh conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries be successful.

"The efforts and activities in process at present among the members of the movement of nonaligned countries aimed at ensuring a successful course of the seventh summit testify to the vitality and strength of the movement, its ability to overcome difficulties and obstacles which arise along the path of the implementation of its tasks and goals."

On several occasions, Vlajkovic went on, we have stressed the need for the most urgent end to the war between two nonaligned countries — Iran and Iraq. We believe it is both possible and realistic to establish lasting peace which would be based on the principles of the policy of nonalignment and the UN Charter. Ending this war would be a great contribution to the improvement of the international situation as a whole and would create much more favorable conditions for the further activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

The present tragic events and the development of the situation in the Middle East are occupying the attention of all of us. We condemn most severely the Israeli aggression and the unequaled terror against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and in particular against the PLO.

It is time that Israel's arbitrary and aggressive behavior is stopped and that the innocent population of Lebanon and members of the PLO are protected from genocide carried out by Israel against them. Such a policy and such actions by Israel create the immediate danger of a broader conflict and of the direct interference by great powers and blocs and this could have serious consequences for world peace.

Having cited the well known Yugoslav attitudes about the way to resolve the Middle East crisis, Vlajkovic said that our country is following with particular attention the development of the situation in Asia. Crisis hotbeds in Afghanistan and Kampuchea continue to remain unresolved due to lack of respect for the UN resolutions and the decisions of the Nonaligned Movement, which imply the withdrawal of foreign troops and the right of peoples of those countries to decide by themselves, without external interference on their destiny.

We note with regret that there is no progress either in resolving crises in other parts of the world, in particular in Africa where the racist regime of South Africa, in addition to occupation of Namibia, carries out aggression against other independent countries. We extend full support to the people of Namibia and its just struggle for freedom and independence as well as to the people of South Afirca in its struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination.

Vlajkovic also spoke about the accelerated arms race which is increasingly becoming a factor of general instability, pressure and domination and went on to speak about the struggle for a new international economic order, a struggle which is increasingly becoming one of the most important spheres of activity by nonaligned and developing countries. This is also understandable because it is these countries, and in particular the least developed among them, which suffer most from the continuous worsening of the international economic situation. Yugoslavia attaches priority significance to the development of equitable international economic relations, in particular to the mutual cooperation of developing countries and it will, for its part, continue to invest great efforts in this direction.

I am particularly pleased at being able to stress that the cooperation and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh are developing to mutual satisfaction and in the spirit of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment. Regular contacts through mutual visits by the top-ranking representatives of our two countries and the broad exchange of views on all issues of joint interest, have contributed most to this, Vlajkovic said.

BELGRADE TV INTERVIEWS GANDHI ON WORLD ISSUES

LE162140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1933 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, August 16 TANJUG -- All members of the movement of nonalignment should jointly take a decision on the fate of the seventh summit heads of state or government of nonaligned countries, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in a interview to Belgrade television this evening, Monday.

She said she could not give at the moment a definitive answer to the proposal for holding the seventh summit in New Delhi, as consultations on the matter are still underway.

The movement of nonalignment is as important today as it was before, said Indira Gandhi, and one of its attainments is also the fact that blocs are no longer as inflexible and united as they used to be, and that they have accepted some of the ideas of nonalignment.

Indira Gandhi's interview to Belgrade television given on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of independence of India, also included topics such as present international relations, the situation in the movement of nonalignment, Yugoslavo-India bilateral cooperation and other topical issues.

MANULA MEETS WITH DEFENSE MINISTER FROM GUINEA

LD161736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defense Admiral Branko Mamula today met with Guinea Defense Minister [title as received] General Lansane Diane. Minister Diane is on a working visit to Yugoslavia.

During the meeting, Admiral Mamula and General Diane held (?talks) of importance for the further development and promotion of cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

BELGRADE JOURNAL PRINTS ARTICLE BY NUJOMA

LD161420 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, August 16 TANJUG -- "The United Nations must not be instrume[illegible] the racist regime in South Africa in carrying out its absurd Bantusanization proje[illegible] policy to which the Namibian people have been opposed for years. The war for na.ional liberation will be waged and will intensify until Namibia achieves genuine freedom and independence...." writes President of the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma in the latest issue of Belgrade's Review of International Affairs.

Saying that the Namibian people are resolved to fight to the end and that their liberation war is being waged throughout the entire territory, the Western countries have now begun to implement various tactics and manoeuvers. They propose that SWAPO should guarantee and ensure the protection of the white majority [as received] and their property and then, when independent Namibia is created that its constitution be adopted by a two-thirds majority, Nujoma writes.

SWAPO agreed to all the demands made by the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Canada and France, however these countries then made new demands for the introduction of such an election system as would bring the white minority into a more advantageous position than the black majority.

SWAPO refuses to accept such a system and considers that the elections must be just, free and democratic. Anything else would open up room for the activities of the racist South African regime, Nujoma stresses.

HODZA ATTENDS KOSOVO POLITICAL PLANNING SESSION

LD161706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Pristina, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- The joint session of the members of the Presidium of the Provincial League of Communists Committee, members of the Kosovo Presidency and representatives of sociopolitical organizations and organs today discussed the topical ideopolitical issues that will be the focus of activity by the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations and institutions in the province in the coming period. Fadilu Jodza, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, also attended the meeting.

The meeting indicated that there will be intensive activity by sociopolitical organizations, self-managing organs, delegate assemblies and organs of authorities and all other institutions. This activity, it is reported, will be waged in every organization of associated labor, every local community and every village. It was stressed at the meeting that the action must be comprehensive, that it should resolve concrete issues in all spheres of life and that this will contribute to the stabilization of the economic, political and security situation in the province. The mainstay of the broad activity will be the implementation of the instructions of the 12th LCY Congress, the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists and the 13th Conference of the Kosovo League of Communists.

KOSOVAR SENTENCED FOR RECORDING TIRANA RADIO

LD161504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Skopje, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- Sentence was passed in the Skopje District Court today on Gafur Joku (born in 1949), from Kacanik, who was sentenced to 3 years 6 months imprisonment for the criminal offense of enemy propaganda, in accordance with Article 133 paragraph 4 of the SFRY Criminal Code.

In April and May last year in his apartment in Tetovo, Gafur Joku, with the intent of distributing them, recorded three cassettes of Radio Tirana broadcasts in Albania which supported the demands of the counterrevolutionaries and irredentists in Kosovo and which tendentiously set out many untruths about the sociopolitical conditions in our country.

LATE REPORT: 'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENCY

LD171400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Aug (TANJUG) -- PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent a message to the SFRY Presidency which refers to the latest developments in the situation in Beirut and states the PLO's stands regarding this situation. The message expresses the warmest gratitude for the political, moral and material help which from the very beginning the Yugoslav peoples and leadership have been rendering the Palestinian people and the PLO in their struggle against Israeli aggression and for the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The message also stresses that the Palestinians in occupied Beirut are grateful to Yugoslavia, its peoples and youth who have given support and aid to the Palestinian people and PLO in their difficult struggle.

BRIEFS

PERSONAL INCOMES INCREASE -- Belgrade, 10 Aug (TANJUG) -- In the first half of this year 420 billion dinars were paid out in net personal incomes, which is 119 billion, or 39 percent, more than in the same period last year. The increases exceed 40 percent over last year in Serbia proper, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia and Vojvodina. The basic organizations of associated labor in the economy increased their personal incomes 40 percent, public services 35 percent, banks and other financial institutions 39 percent, work communities and sociopolitical communities 37 percent, societal activities 36 percent, and self-managing interest communities 35 percent. Banks and insurance institutes increased their personal incomes 53 percent in Serbia proper, 46 percent in Vojvodina, 42 percent in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 40 in Macedonia. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Aug 82 p 1 AU]